

# Freedom's Triumph



*The Why, When and Where*  
*of the European Conflict*

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# FREEDOM'S TRIUMPH

## FOREWORD

Throughout our lives the effects of the war now terminated will be felt by all mankind. Therefore we are vitally interested in the chief events which marked the progress of the war; new methods of warfare practiced; intentions, many of which can be utilized in peace time service; and our new methods evolved by war relief agencies marking progress in the alleviation of suffering. The geography of Europe has changed, new nations have arisen and old ones altered their boundaries. A study of the races influencing these changes is especially interesting at this time since many of the changes are founded on racial groupings. In pictorial form this volume gives a critical commentary and outline history of the world's events during the past five years and the peoples who brought these events to pass.

WOMAN'S WEEKLY.

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KEY

PLEBISCITE AREAS-----

CEDED AREA IN DARKER SHADE  
OF COLOR OF COUNTRY TO  
WHICH CEDED

BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES IN COLORS

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES IN GRAY..... 

BOUNDARIES OF 1914 IN BLACK

NEW BOUNDARIES IN RED

UNDETERMINED ZONES UNCOLORED











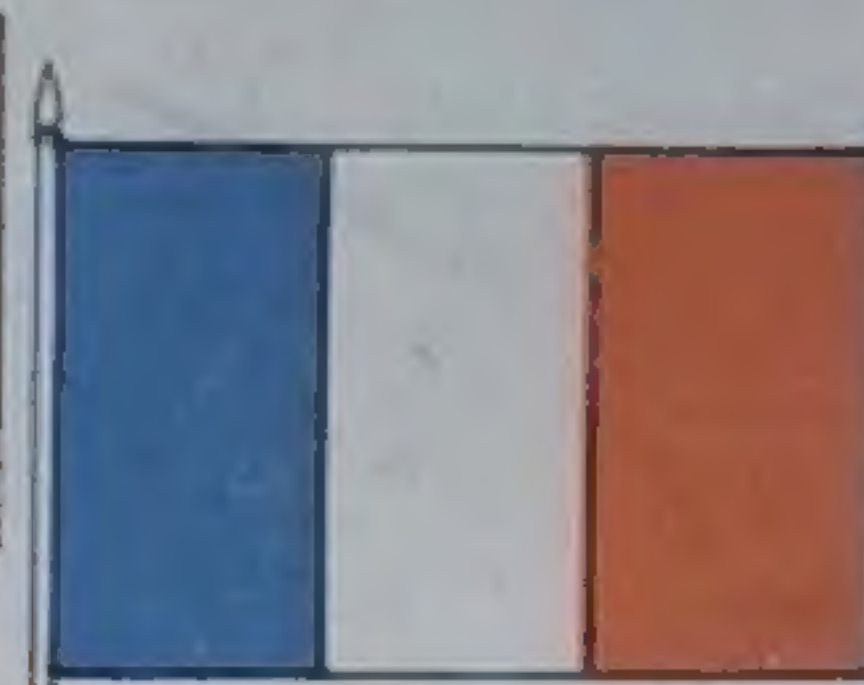
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GREAT BRITAIN



UNITED STATES



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BELGIUM



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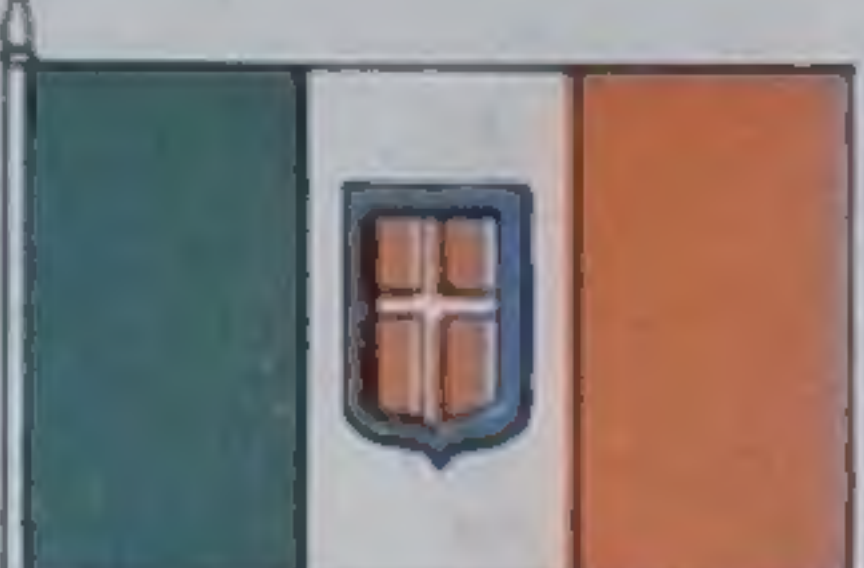
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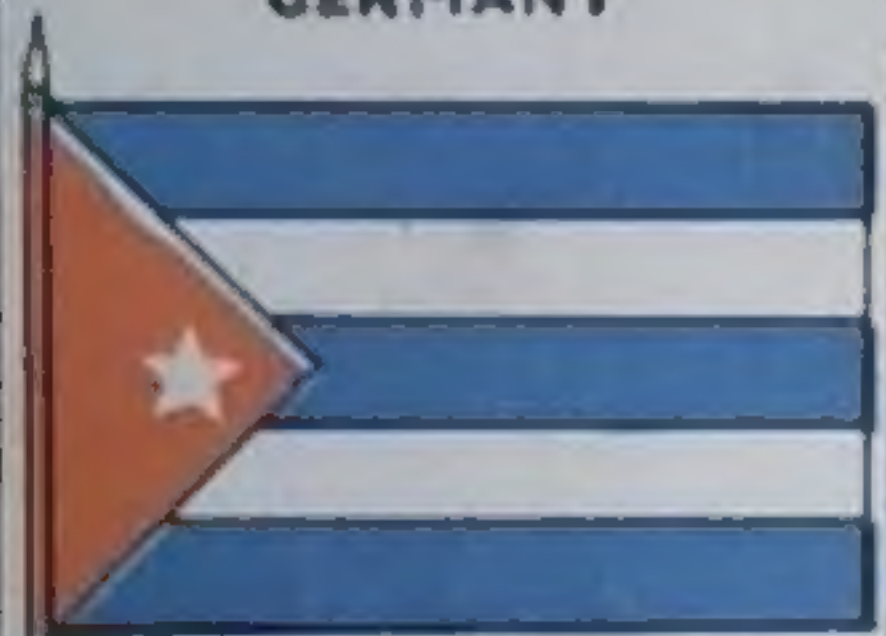
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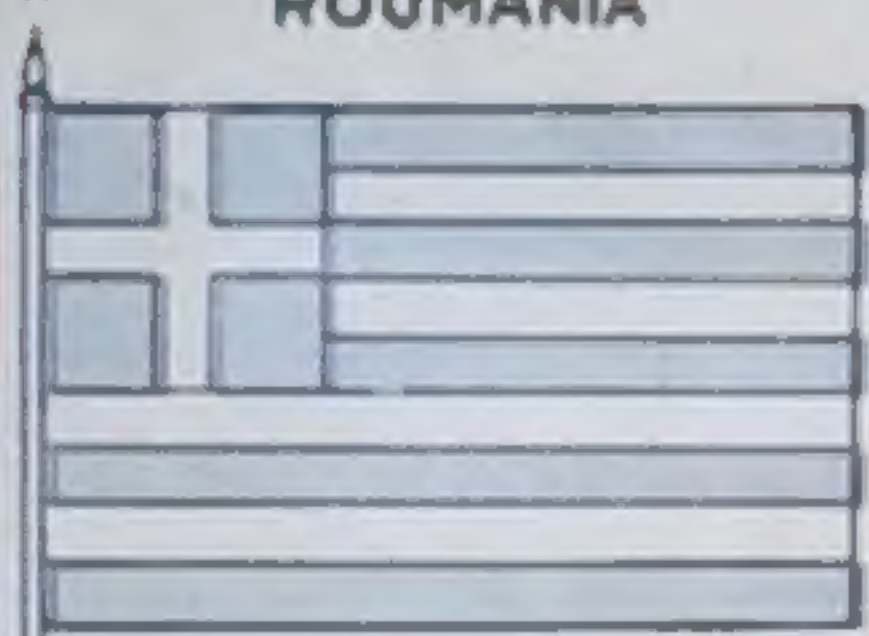
AUSTRIA



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LIBERIA



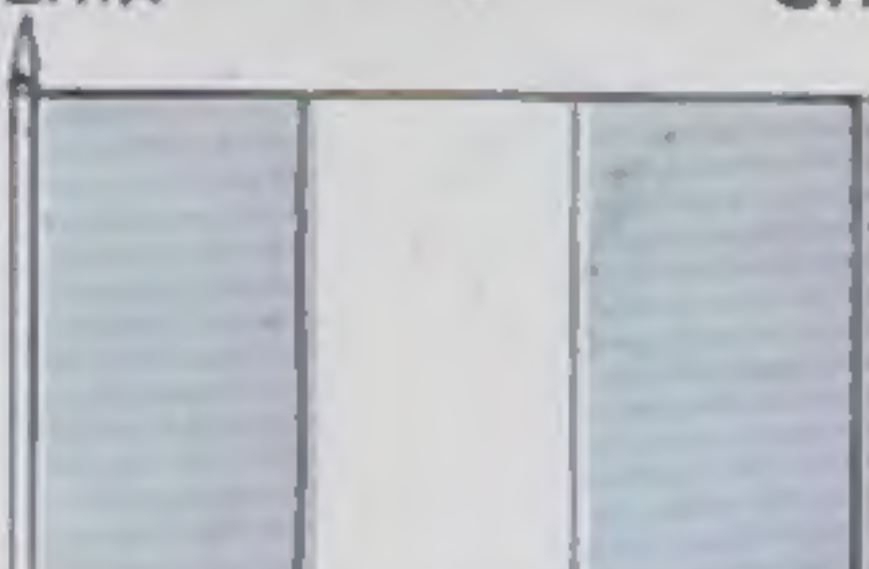
CHINA



SIAM



BRAZIL



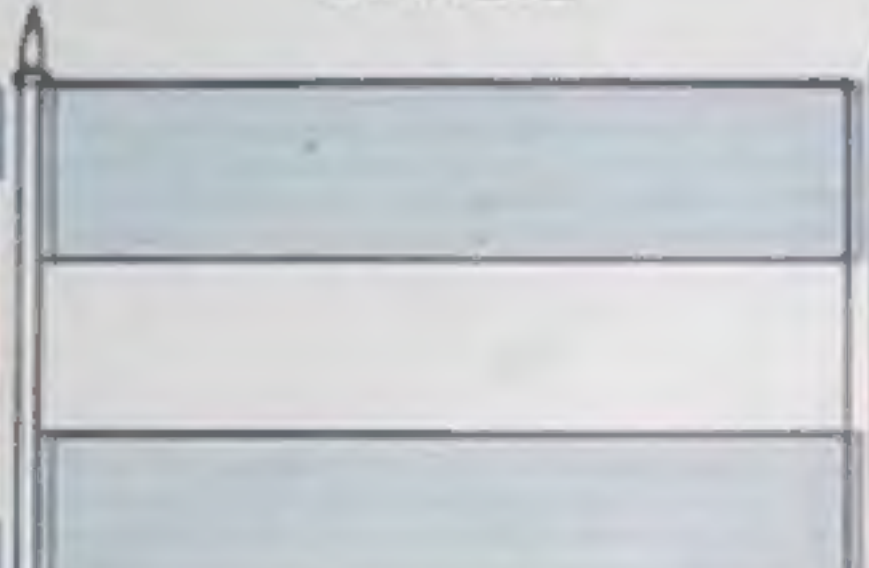
GUATEMALA



BULGARIA



COSTA RICA



NICARAGUA



HAITI



TURKEY



CANADA



INDIA



AUSTRALIA



SOUTH AFRICA



SAN MARINO



NEW ZEALAND



# AMERICA IN WAR AND PEACE

HER AIMS, AS STATED BY PRESIDENT WILSON, IN PRESENTING THE PEACE TREATY AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS TO THE SENATE, JULY 10, 1919

THE treaty of peace with Germany was signed at Versailles on the 28th of June. . . . The treaty constitutes nothing less than a world settlement. . . . The United States entered the war upon a different footing from every other nation except our associates on this side the sea. We entered it, not because our material interests were directly threatened, or because any special treaty obligations to which we were parties had been violated, but only because we saw the supremacy, and even the validity, of right everywhere put in jeopardy, and free government likely to be everywhere imperiled by the intolerable aggression of a power which respected neither right nor obligation, and whose very system of government flouted the rights of the citizen as against the autocratic authority of his governors. . . .

The hopes of the nations allied against the central powers were at a very low ebb when our soldiers began to pour across the sea. There was everywhere amongst them, except in their stoutest spirits, a somber foreboding of disaster.

The war ended in November, eight months ago, but you have only to recall what was feared in midsummer last, four short months before the armistice, to realize what it was that our timely aid accomplished alike for their morale and their physical safety. . . .

The league of nations was not merely an instrument to adjust and remedy old wrongs under a new treaty of peace; it was the only hope for mankind.

Again and again had the demon of war been cast out of the house of the peoples and the house swept clean by a treaty of peace only to prepare a time when he would enter in again with spirits worse than himself.

The house must now be given a tenant who could hold it against all such. Convenient, indeed indispensable, statesmen found the newly planned league of nations to be for the execution of present plans of peace and reform. They saw it in a new aspect before their work was done.

They saw it as the main object of the peace, the thing that could complete it or make it worthless. They saw it as the hope of the world, and that they dare to disappoint.

Shall we or any other free people hesitate to do our duty? Dare we reject it and break it?

And, so, the result of the conference of peace, so far as Germany is concerned, stands complete. It was impossible to accommodate the interests of so great a body of nations—interests which directly or indirectly affected almost every nation in the world—without many minor compromises.

The treaty, as a result, is not exactly what we would have written. It is probably not what any one of the national delegations would have written.

But results were worked out which, on the whole, bear test. I think that it will be found that the compromises which were accepted as inevitable nowhere cut to the heart of any principle.

The work of the conference squares, as a whole, with the principles agreed upon as the basis of the peace as well as with the practical possibilities of the international situations, which had to be faced and dealt with as facts. . . .

We answered to the call of duty in a way so spirited, so utterly without thought of what we spent of blood or treasure; so effective, so worthy of the admiration of true men everywhere, so wrought out of the stuff of all that was heroic, that the whole world saw at last, in the flesh, in noble action, a great ideal asserted and vindicated, by a nation they had deemed material and now found to be compact of the spiritual forces that must free men of every nation from every unworthy bondage.

It is thus that a new role and a new responsibility have come to this great nation that we honor and which we would all wish to lift to yet higher levels of service and achievement.

is set, the destiny disclosed. It has been the plan of our conceiving, but by the hand of God, this way.

back.

forward, with lifted vision. It was our duty to shall in

## AMERICA'S WAR AIMS

As Stated by President Wilson in His Message to Congress, April 2, 1917. Recommending a Declaration of War on Germany

WE ARE accepting this challenge of hostile purpose because we know that in such a Government, following such methods, we can never have a friend; and that in the presence of its organized power, always lying in wait to accomplish we know not what purpose, there can be no assured security for the democratic Governments of the world. We are now about to accept the gage of battle with this natural foe to liberty, and shall, if necessary, spend the whole force of the Nation to check and nullify its pretensions and its power. We are glad now that we see the facts with no veil of false pretense about them, to fight thus for the ultimate peace of the world and for the liberation of its peoples, the German peoples included; for the rights of nations great and small, and the privilege of men everywhere to choose their way of life and of obedience. The world must be made safe for democracy. Its peace must be planted upon the tested foundations of political liberty. We have no selfish ends to serve. We desire no conquests, no dominion. We seek no indemnities for ourselves, no material compensation for the sacrifices we shall freely make. We are but one of the champions of the rights of mankind. We shall be satisfied when those rights have been made as secure as the faith and the freedom of nations can make them. . . . But the right is more precious than peace, and we shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own Governments, for the rights and liberties of small nations, for a universal dominion of right by such a concert of free people as shall bring peace and safety to all nations and make the world itself at last free.

Generals in France Made Commanders of Legion of Honor

Additional Forces in France were named by Marshal Petain as commanders in the French Legion of Honor.



# LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND PEACE TREATY

## CHIEF PROVISIONS OF THE PEACE TREATY

The preamble names as parties of the one part the United States, the British Empire, France, Italy, and Japan, called the Allied powers, together with Belgium, Poland, Czechoslovakia and nineteen other smaller powers described as the associated powers, and on the other part Germany.

It states that: an armistice was granted on November 11, 1918, on the request of the then Imperial Government of Germany, in order that a treaty of peace might be concluded with her, and this was done in order that a firm, just and durable peace might be established. The plenipotentiaries agreed:

From the coming into force of the present treaty the state of war will terminate. From the moment and subject to the provisions of this treaty, official relations with Germany, and with each of the German States, will be resumed by the Allied and Associated Powers.

### SECTION I

**League of Nations.** The covenant of the League of Nations constitutes Section I of the peace treaty, which places upon the League many specific, in addition to its general duties. Members will be the signatories of the covenant and others who are invited to accede who must lodge a declaration of accession within two months. A new state may be admitted by a two-thirds vote of the assembly. A state may withdraw by giving two years' notice. A permanent secretariat will be established at the seat of the League, Geneva. The assembly will consist of representatives of members of the League, voting will be by states, each member having one vote and not more than three representatives.

**Council.** The Council will consist of representatives of the Five Great Allied Powers, together with representatives of four members selected by the Assembly from time to time, and will meet at least once a year. Members not represented will be invited to send a representative when questions affecting their interests are discussed. Each State will have one vote and not more than one representative.

**Armaments.** The Council will formulate plans for a reduction of armaments and these plans will be revised every ten years. Once they are adopted, no member must exceed the armaments fixed without the concurrence of the Council.

**Preventing of War.** Upon any war, or threat of war, the Council will meet to consider what common action shall be taken. Members are pledged to submit matters of dispute to arbitration or inquiry and not to resort to war until three months after the award. Members agree to carry out the arbitral award. The Council will formulate plans for the establishment of a permanent court of international justice to determine international disputes or to give advisory opinions. Members resorting to war in disregard of the covenant will immediately be debarred from all intercourse with other members. The Council will in such cases consider what military or naval action can be taken by the League collectively for the protection of the covenants.

**Validity of Treaties.** All treaties or international engagements concluded after the institution of the League will be registered with the secretariat and published. The Assembly may from time to time advise members to reconsider treaties which have become inapplicable or involve danger to peace. The covenant abrogates all obligations between members inconsistent with its terms, but nothing in it shall affect the validity of international engagements such as treaties of arbitration or regional understandings like the Monroe Doctrine for securing the maintenance of peace.

**The Mandatory System.** The tutelage of nations not yet able to stand by themselves will be intrusted to advanced nations who are best fitted to undertake it. (Three classes are specified showing amount of supervision according to degree of civilization.)

**General International Provisions.** The League will in general endeavor, through the international organization established by the Convention, to secure and maintain fair conditions of labor for men, women and children in all countries and other countries, and to secure just treatment of the native populations under their control. **Covenant.** At the time of the signing of the Covenant, all take effect.

districts between Luxemburg and Holland. She also cedes to Poland the southeastern tip of Silesia beyond and including Oppela, most of Posen, and West Prussia, East Prussia being isolated from the main body by a part of Poland. She loses sovereignty over the northeastern tip of East Prussia, and the internationalized areas about Danzig, and the Basin of the Sarre. The southeastern third of East Prussia and the area between East Prussia and the Vistula north of latitude 53 degrees 3 minutes is to have its nationality determined by popular vote, as is to be the case in part of Schleswig.

### SECTION III

**Belgium.** Germany is to consent to the abrogation of the treaties of 1839, by which Belgium was established as a neutral State, and to agree in advance to any convention with which the allied and associated Powers may determine to replace them. She is to recognize the full sovereignty of Belgium over the contested territory of Moresnet and over part of Prussian Moresnet, and to renounce in favor of Belgium all rights over the circles of Eupen and Malmedy, the inhabitants of which are to be entitled within six months to protest against this change of sovereignty either in whole or in part, the final decision to be reserved to the League of Nations.

**Luxembourg.** Germany renounces her various treaties and conventions with the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, and accepts in advance any international agreement as to it reached by the Allied and Associated Powers.

**Left Bank of the Rhine.** Germany will not maintain any fortifications or armed forces less than fifty kilometers to the east of the Rhine. Alsace-Lorraine territories ceded to Germany by the Treaty of Frankfurt are restored to France with their frontiers as before 1871, to date from the signing of the armistice, and to be free of all public debts.

Citizenship is regulated by detailed provisions. All property of German ex-sovereigns passes to France without payment or credit. France is substituted for Germany as regards ownership of the railroads and rights over concessions of tramways. The Rhine bridges pass to France with the obligation for their upkeep.

For five years manufactured products of Alsace-Lorraine will be admitted to Germany free of duty.

Contracts between Alsace-Lorraine and Germans are maintained save for France's right to annul on grounds of public interest.

**The Sarre.** In compensation for the destruction of coal mines in Northern France and as payment on account of reparation, Germany cedes to France full ownership of the coal mines of the Sarre Basin. The territory will be governed by a commission appointed by the League of Nations and consisting of five members. Labor legislation will consider the wishes of the local labor organizations and the labor program of the League. French and other labor may be freely utilized, the former being free to belong to French unions. All rights acquired as to pensions and social insurance will be maintained by Germany and the Sarre Commission.

There will be no military service but only a local gendarmerie to preserve order.

After fifteen years a plebiscite will be held by communes to ascertain the desires of the population as to continuance of the existing regime under the League of Nations, union with France or union with Germany.

### SECTION IV

**German Austria.** Germany recognizes the total independence of German Austria.

**Czechoslovakia.** Germany recognizes the independence of the Czechoslovak State, including territory of the Ruthenians south of the Carpathians.

**Poland.** Germany cedes to Poland the greater part of Upper Silesia, Posen and the province of West Prussia on the left bank of the Vistula.

**Danzig.** The southern and eastern part of Danzig, fixed by plebiscite, the first in 1920, and the second in 1925, and the parts of Danzig and Marienwerder, and authorities of the peace, an international commission. Poland, able rail on and

ciated Powers, the former agreeing to accept the settlement made, especially as regards the nationality of the inhabitants.

**Danzig.** Danzig and the district immediately about it is to be constituted into the "free city of Danzig."

**Denmark.** The frontier between Germany and Denmark will be fixed by the self-determination of the population. Germany will renounce all sovereignty over Schleswig.

**Heligoland.** The fortifications and harbors of the Islands of Heligoland and Dune are to be destroyed.

**Russia.** Germany agrees to the abrogation of the Brest-Litovsk and other treaties, to recognize all treaties entered into by the Allied and Associated Powers with states which were a part of the former Russian Empire.

### SECTION V

**German Rights Outside Europe.** Outside Europe, Germany renounces all rights, titles, and privileges as to her own or her allies' territories.

**Colonies.** Germany renounces in favor of the Allied and Associated Powers her overseas possessions.

**China.** Germany renounces in favor of China all privileges and indemnities resulting from the Boxer Protocol of 1901, except Kiao-Chau and agrees to return to China at her own expense all the astronomical instruments seized in 1900 and 1901.

Germany accepts the abrogation of the concessions at Hankow and Tientsin, China agreeing to open them to international use.

She renounces in favor of Great Britain her property in Canton and of France and China jointly the German school in Shanghai.

**Siam.** Germany abrogates agreements between herself and Siam made prior to July 22, 1917.

**Liberia.** Germany renounces all rights under the international arrangements of 1911 and 1912 regarding Liberia.

**Morocco.** Germany renounces all her rights, titles, and privileges under the Act of Algeiras and the Franco-German agreements of 1909 and 1911, and under all treaties and arrangements with the Sherifian Empire.

**Egypt.** Germany recognizes the British Protectorate over Egypt and renounces the capitulation and all the treaties, agreements, etc., concluded by her with Egypt. Germany consents to the transfer to Great Britain of the powers given to the late Sultan of Turkey for securing the free navigation of the Suez Canal.

**Turkey and Bulgaria.** Germany accepts all arrangements which the Allied and Associated Powers make with Turkey and Bulgaria.

**Shantung.** Germany cedes to Japan all rights as to Kiao-Chau, and the railroads, mines, and cables acquired by her treaty with China of March 6, 1897, by and other agreements as to Shantung.

### SECTION VI

**Military Forces.** The demobilization of the German Army must take place within two months of the peace. Its strength may not exceed 100,000, including 4,000 officers, with not over seven divisions of infantry and three of cavalry, and to be devoted exclusively to maintenance of internal order and control of frontiers. Divisions may not be grouped under more than two army corps headquarters staffs. The great German General Staff is abolished. Gendarmes and local police may be increased only in accordance with the growth of population. None of these may be assembled for military training. All measures of mobilization are forbidden.

**Fortresses.** All fortified works, fortresses, and field works situated in German territory within a zone of fifty kilometers east of the Rhine will be dismantled within three months. The construction of any new fortifications there is forbidden.

**Armaments.** All establishments for the manufacturing, preparation, storage, or design of arms and munitions of war, except those specifically excepted, must be closed within three months of the peace, and their personnel dismissed. The exact amount of armament and munitions allowed Germany is laid down in detail tables. Germany may not manufacture such materials for foreign governments.

**Conscription.** Conscription is abolished in Germany. The enlisted personnel must be maintained by voluntary enlistments for terms of twelve consecutive years.

**Control.** Interallied commissions of control will see to the execution of the provisions for which a time limit is set. They may establish headquarters at the German seat of government.

SOUTH AFRICA

SAN MARINO



# LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND PEACE TREATY

AND PROTOCOLS OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE

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# LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND PEACE TREATY

AND PROTOCOLS OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE

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# General Pershing's Story of the American Army in France

## Official Report to the Secretary of War

No more satisfactory report of the war could be found than that of the Commander in Chief of the American forces. Its authority and accuracy make it a text that will be of value as a commentary on America's part in the war for generations to come. Moreover, the simple, direct style of the narrative gives us a clear view of the situation as it developed with the coming of our troops into the conflict. No better text could be found than General Pershing's report.

NOVEMBER 20, 1918.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY:

In response to your request, I have the honor to submit this brief summary of the organization and operations of the American Expeditionary Force from May 26, 1917, until the signing of the armistice November 11, 1918.

Pursuant to your instructions, immediately upon receiving my orders I selected a small staff and proceeded to Europe in order to become familiar with conditions at the earliest possible moment.

The warmth of our reception in England and France was only equaled by the readiness of the commanders in chief of the veteran armies of the Allies and their staffs to place their experience at our disposal. In consultation with them the most effective means of cooperation of effort was considered. With French and British armies at their maximum strength, and all efforts to dispossess the enemy from his firmly entrenched positions in Belgium and France failed, it was necessary to plan for an American force adequate to turn the scale in favor of the Allies. Taking account of the strength of the central powers at that time, the immensity of the problem which confronted us could hardly be overestimated. The first requisite being an organization that could give intelligent direction to effort, the formation of a General Staff occupied my early attention.

### GENERAL STAFF

A well organized General Staff through which the commander exercises his functions is essential to a successful modern army. However capable our

division, our battalion, and our companies as such, success would be impossible without thoroughly coordinated endeavor. A General Staff broadly organized and trained for war had not hitherto existed in our Army. Under the Commander in Chief, this staff must carry out the policy and direct the details of administration, supply, preparation, and operations of the Army as a whole, with all special branches and bureaus subject to its control. As models to aid us we had the veteran French General Staff and the experience of the British who had similarly formed an organization to meet the demands of a great army. By selecting from each the features best adapted to our basic organization, and fortified by our own early experience in the war, the development of our great General Staff system was completed.

The General Staff is naturally divided into five groups, each with its chief who is an assistant to the Chief of the General Staff. G. 1 is in charge of organization and equipment of troops, replacements, tonnage, priority of overseas shipment, the auxiliary welfare association and cognate subjects; G. 2 has censorship, enemy intelligence, gathering and disseminating information, preparation of maps, and all similar subjects; G. 3 is charged with all strategic studies and plans, movement of troops, and the supervision of combat operations; G. 4 coordinates important questions of supply, construction, transport arrangements for combat, and of the operations of the service of supply, and of hospitalization of the evacuation of the sick and wounded; G. 5 supervises the various schools and has general direction and coordination of education and training.



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**General John J. Pershing**

Commander-in-Chief of the American forces in the World War.

The first Chief of Staff was Col. (now Maj. Gen.) James G. Harbord, who was succeeded in May, 1918, by Maj. Gen. James W. McAndrew. To these officers, to the Deputy Chief of Staff, and to the assistant Chiefs of Staff, who, as heads of sections, aided them, great credit is due for the results obtained not only in perfecting the General Staff organization

but in applying correct principles to the multiplicity of problems that have arisen.

### ORGANIZATION AND TRAINING

After a thorough consideration of allied organizations it was decided that our combat division should consist of four regiments of infantry of 3,000 men, with three battalions to regiment and



U. S. Official—U. S. A.

### American Generals in France Made Commanders of Legion of Honor

Ten Generals of the American Expeditionary Forces in France were named by Marshal Petain as commanders in the French Legion of Honor.





### Large Convoy of American Troop Ships

This picture taken from a giant airship, shows another airship in the foreground keeping a sharp lookout for the ripple of a periscope.

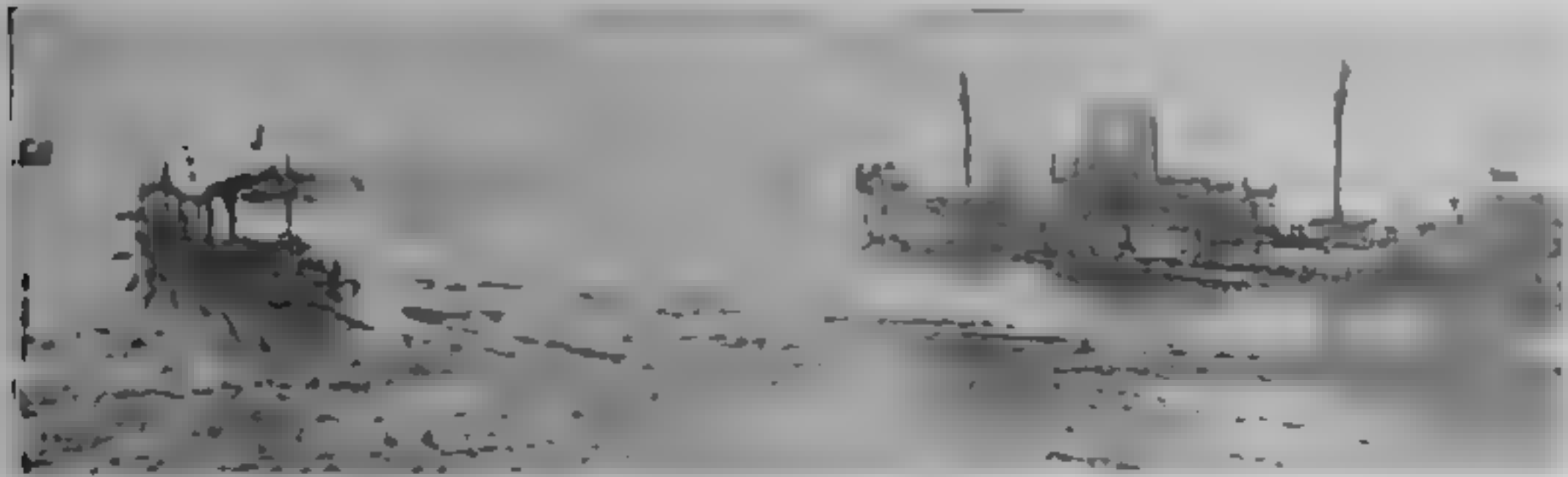
four companies of 250 men each in a battalion, and of an artillery brigade of three regiments, a machine gun battalion, an engineer regiment, a trench mortar battery, a signal battalion, a wagon train, and the headquarters staff and military police. These, with a total

and other units, made a total of over 28,000 men, or practically double the size of a French or German division. Each corps would normally consist of six divisions—four combat and one depot and one replacement division—and also two regiments of cavalry, and

each army of from three to five corps. With four divisions fully trained, a corps could take over an American sector with two divisions in line and two in reserve, with the depot and replacement divisions prepared to fill the gaps in the ranks.

Our purpose was to prepare an integral

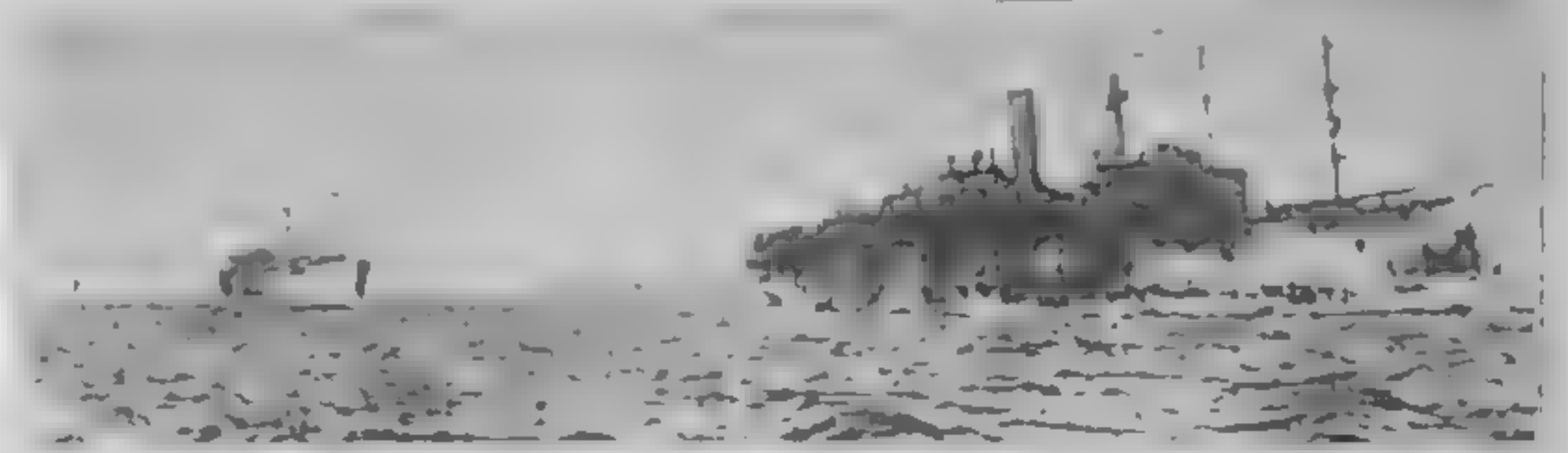
American force, which should be able to take the offensive in every respect. Above all, the development of a self-reliant infantry by the rough drill in the use of the rifle and in the tactics of open warfare was always uppermost. The plan of training after arrival in France



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### Vessels of Our American Navy

American convoyed vessels entering the harbor of Brest.



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### U. S. Transport Steaming Out at Sea

American transports have been so well convoyed that the U-boats were unable to tackle them.



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### Sammies on their Way Over There

Troops marching along pier on their way to their transport, an Italian



### 'So This is France!'



### American Destroyer Dealing with a U-Boat

American U. S. transport watch an engagement between a destroyer and a U-boat.



### Landing Doughboys in a French Harbor

The flow of our soldiers across the Atlantic to France was steady and swift.





Unloading Supplies for Our Men



U. S. Official - 111

### Ships Loading for Home

Making ready for the return trip from a French port



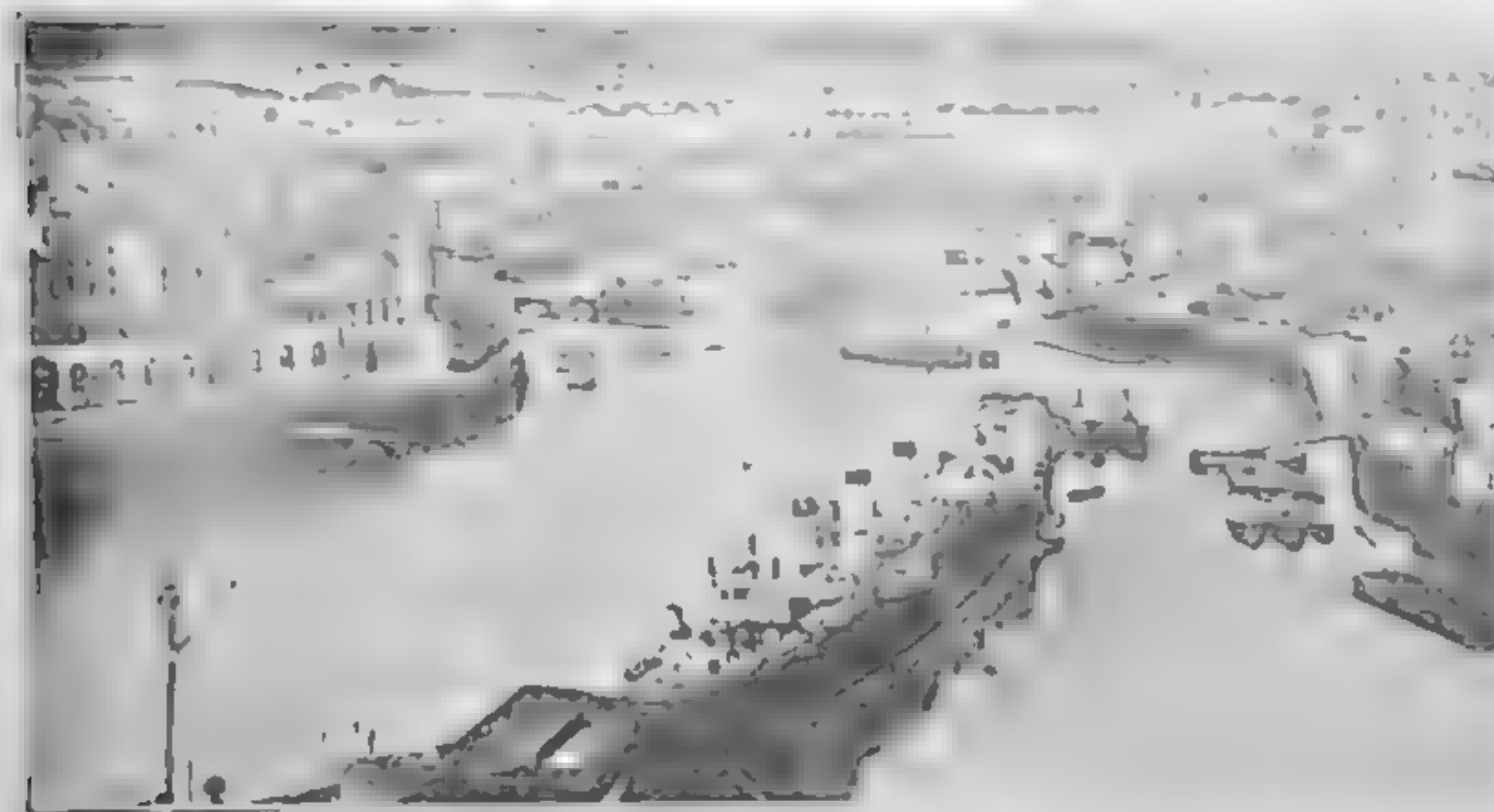
111

### At Camp Brest

Showing the construction of the large aqueduct

apons. In the  
out for training  
these and other  
schools, with their well-considered cur-  
riculums for training in every branch of  
anner best to develop an efficient Army

out of willing and industrious young  
men, many of whom had not before  
known even the rudiments of military  
technique. Both Marshal Haig and Gen  
Petain placed officers and men at our  
disposal for instructional purposes and  
we are deeply indebted for the oppor-  
tunities given to profit by their veteran  
experience



U. S. Official - 111

### The Famous Port of Brest

This military port was the embarkation point of many American troops

allowed a division one month for ac-  
climatization and instruction in small  
units from battalions down, a second  
month in quiet trench sectors by bat-  
talion, and a third month after it came  
out of the trenches when it should be  
trained as a complete division in war of  
movement.

Very early a system of schools was  
outlined and started, which should have  
the advantage of instruction by officers

directly from the front. At the  
center at Langres, one of the first to be  
organized, the principles of general staff work, as  
laid down in our own organization were  
taught to candidates for commissions.  
Men in the ranks, who had shown  
qualities of leadership, were sent to the  
school of candidates for commissions.  
A school of the line taught young officers  
the principles of leadership, tactics, and



U. S. Official - 111

### The First American Contingent in France

A transport and two destroyers which took the first men to France, in a French seaport.





Com. Pub. Int.—I. F. S.

**Leaving for The Front**  
American soldiers loading trains



W. H. P.  
**Red Cross Supplies in Brest Warehouse**  
Ready to be shipped into Belgium and France



**American Engines in France**  
Getting them under way for service, unloading, adding parts and sending them off along the track. America sent many supplies to France but none were more useful than the engines.



Com. Pub. Int.—I. F. S.

**Doughboys in France**  
American soldiers loading barrack bags.



**Military Freight Yard**  
Where all the freight is sorted before going to the interior



**In the American Prison Camp at Tours**  
German prisoners working on the coal pile at the salvage depot



**Food for the American Batteries**

#### AMERICAN ZONE

The eventual place the American Army should take on the western front was to a large extent influenced by the vital questions of communication and supply. The northern ports of France were crowded by the British Armies'

shipping and supplies with ports, though otherwise at our service, had not adequate port facilities for our purposes and these we should have to build. The already over-crowded system behind the northern France would not be for us as lines of supply and

France would be unequal to our needs without much new construction. Practically all warehouses, ammunitions



Com. Pub. Int.—I. F. S.

**It All Helped to Defeat the Hun**  
Stacking cases at an ammunition dump

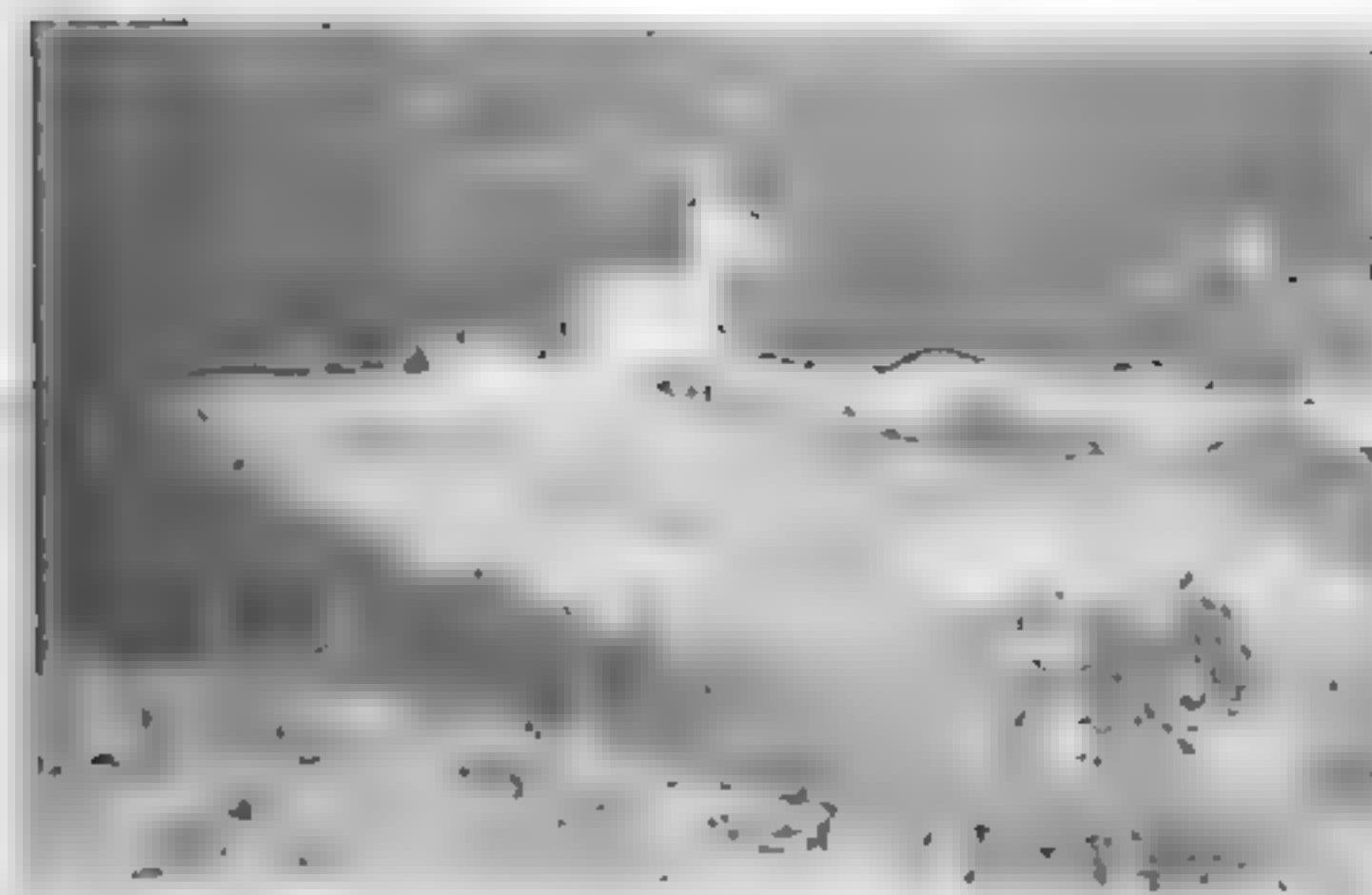


**Unloading Wheat at a French Station**





Hand Grenades



Hand Grenades



Artillery Practice

Tractor drill

in Amer



Getting in Trim

Activities of our boys at target range.



Com. Pub. Inf - I P 5

Machine Guns

American boys manning machine rifles.



Com. Pub. Inf - I P 5

French 75 in Action

Our American cannoneers manned these French guns very successfully



U. S. Official - I P 5

With the Americans on the Western Front

American officers training in rifle, grenade, and bombing practice.

being conviction of our power to every soldier in the front line, to the nations associated with us in the war, and to the enemy. The tonnage for material for necessary construction for the supply of an army of three and perhaps four million men would require a mammoth

program of ship-building at home, and miles of dock construction in France, with a corresponding large project for additional railways and for storage depots.

All these considerations led to the inevitable conclusion that if we were to

handle and supply the great forces deemed essential to win the war we must utilize the southern ports of France

Bordeaux, La Pallice, St. Nazaire, and Brest—and the comparatively unused railway systems leading therefrom to the northeast. Generally speaking, then,

this would contemplate the use of our forces against the enemy somewhere in that direction, but the great depots of supply must be centrally located, preferable in the area included by Tours, Bourges, and Chateauroux, so that our

(Continued on page 16)



American Artillery Piece in Action

The artillery was one of the most effective branches of our service.



Com. Pub. Inf - I P 5

Getting Ready for the Real Fray

Practice in hauling tractors and









Greeted with Flowers and Cheers from the Inhabitants "  
admired and loved by the people, but their welcome when they first came over, was stupendous





O. H. A. U.

### One of the Busiest Depots in Cairo

All through the day a continual stream of wagons and trucks would come to the commissary to be unloaded and stored.

armies could be supplied with equal facility wherever they might be serving on the western front.

#### GROWTH OF THE SERVICE OF SUPPLY

To build up such a system there were talented men in the Regular Army, but

more experts were necessary than the Army could furnish. Thanks to the patriotic spirit of our people at home, there came from civil life men trained for this sort of work and able to organize and managing the organization necessary to handle and transport such an army and keep it supplied. With such as-

sistance the construction and general development of our plans have kept pace with the growth of the forces, and the Service of Supply is now able to discharge from Europe and move 45,000 tons daily, besides transporting troops and material in the conduct of active operations.

As to organization, all the administrative and supply services, except The Adjutant General's, Inspector General's, and Judge Advocate General's Departments which remain at general headquarters, have been transferred to the headquarters of the services of supplies at Tours under a commanding



© Committee on Public Information—C. N. P. S.

#### Bound for the Front in France

American troops were carried to the front in trucks like these.



© I. F. S.

#### "Where Do We Go From Here?"

Doughboys jamming motor transports ready to start from one section of the battle line to another.



© I. F. S.

#### New "Peace" Reply to Germany

Several thousand shells stored in a great French munitions center.



French Supply Depot Behind the Front



© I. F. S.

#### Machine Gun 'Mules

These animals did good service packing machine guns and outfits.



#### Arrival of Supply Train on American Front

The boys always gave rousing cheers when they sighted these trains for they meant fresh "smokes" and other good things.





Building a River in France



British taking up U. & U.

Removing Bridge Before Advancing Germans  
British engineers taking up bridge when Allies gave ground.



Pontoon Bridge on Aisne, Built by Yanks

An excellently and quickly constructed bridge built by Americans



An Important Point in Allied Advance

Bridge over Oise River, close to the Hindenburg line.

general responsible to the commander in chief for supply of the armies. The Chief Quartermaster, Chief Surgeon, Chief Signal Officer, Chief of Ordnance, Chief of Air Service, Chief of Chemical Warfare, the general purchasing agent in all that pertains to questions of procurement and supply, the Provost Marshal General in the maintenance of order in general, the Director General of Transportation in all that affects such matters, and the Chief Engineer in all

matters of administration and supply, are subordinate to the Commanding General of the Service of Supply, who, assisted by a staff especially organized for the purpose, is charged with the administrative coordination of all these services.

The transportation department under the Service of Supply directs the operation, maintenance, and construction of railways, the operation of terminals, the

of material to warehouses or to the front. Its functions make necessary the most intimate relationship between our organization and that of the French, with the practical result that our transportation department has been able to improve materially the operations of railways generally. Constantly laboring under a shortage of rolling stock, the transportation department has nevertheless been able by efficient management

The Engineer Corps is charged with all construction, including light railways and roads. It has planned and constructed the many projects required, the most important of which are the new wharves at Bordeaux and Nantes, and the immense storage depots at La Pallice, Montoir, and Gievres, besides innumerable hospitals and barracks in various parts of France. These projects have all been carried on by phases keeping pace with our needs. The French try



English Engineers Building Railways in France

Just as the French engineers laid miles of railroad behind the lines so the Americans and British worked on tracks running up to the front lines.





I. F. S.

### Poilus and Sammies After Cantigny

Here they are—The men who made the battle of Cantigny one of the most colorful and interesting individual episodes of the war.

Service under the Engineer Corps has cut the greater part of the timber and railway ties required.

To meet the shortage of supplies from America, due to lack of shipping, the representatives of the different supply departments were constantly in search of available material and supplies in Europe. In order to coordinate these

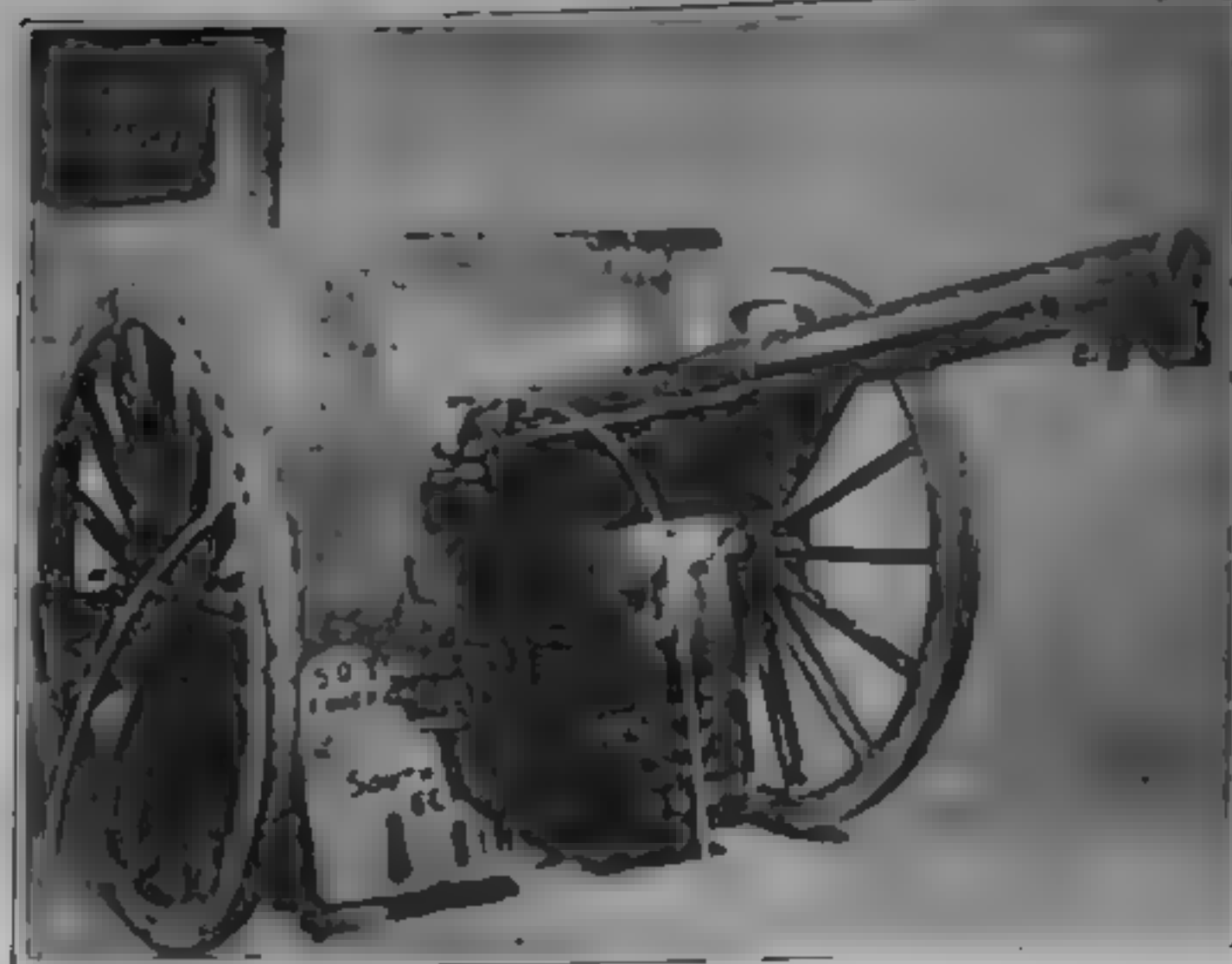
purchases and to prevent competition between our departments, a general purchasing agency was created early in our experience to coordinate our purchases and, if possible, induce our Allies to apply the principle among the Allied armies. While there was no authority for the general use of appropriations, this was met by grouping the purchas-

ing representatives of the different departments under one control, charged with the duty of consolidating requisitions and purchases. Our efforts to extend the principle have been signally successful, and all purchases for the Allied armies are now on an equitable and cooperative basis. Indeed, it may be said that the work of this bureau has

been thoroughly efficient and business-like.

### ARTILLERY AIRPLANES AND TANKS

Our entry into the war found us with few of the auxiliaries necessary for its conduct in the modern sense. Among our most important deficiencies in material were artillery, aviation, and tanks. In order to meet our requirements as rapidly as possible, we accepted the offer of the French Government to provide us with the necessary artillery equipment of seventy-fives, one fifty-five



Committee on Public Information—I. F. S.

### Field Piece Used by America

One of the pieces that made the Huns take notice.



I. F. S.

### The Americans Going Across No Man's Land

Moving into the enemy territory before Cantigny. The Americans are preparing for the final attack.



I. F. S.

### A Cautious Advance

Sammies advancing cautiously on the ruins of buildings watching out for any move on the part of hidden Huns.



Committee on Public Information—I. F. S.

### A Field Signal Battalion Doing Its Duty



I. F. S.

### Results of American Artillery Fire

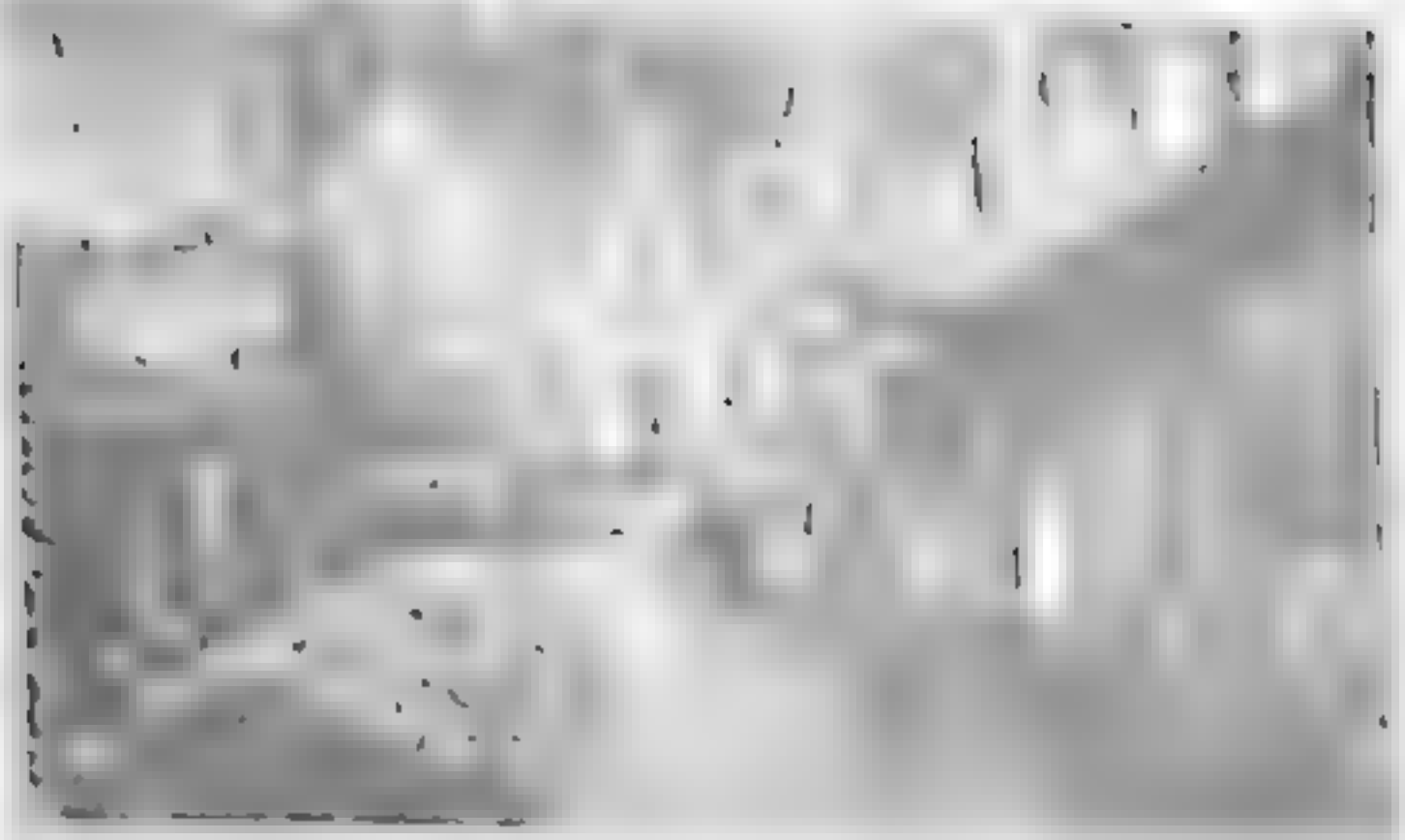
When the doughboys drove their way into Cantigny they found the burning ruins.



French Official—I. F. S.

### American Troops in Picardy





Where the Fd or B is 1,  $T = 1$

## Actualité Culturelle

French Oil. 1 1/2 1/2

### Scene of Marne Battle

Where the American and French forces stopped the Germans in their drive on Paris.



Y U S U.

## Belleau Woods—Where Americans Fought and Died

A part of Belleau Woods which the U. S. Marine

### Hungry after a 26-day desperate encounter

millimeter howitzers, and one fifty-five G.P.F. guns from their own factories for thirty divisions. The wisdom of this course is fully demonstrated by the fact

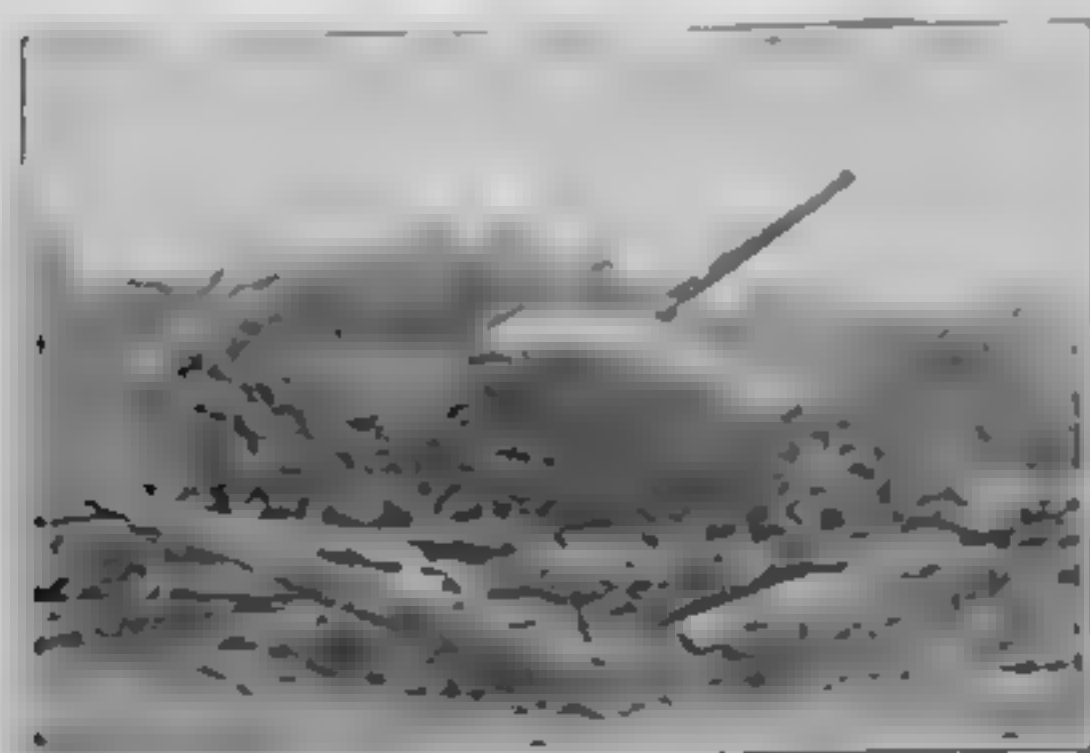
That although we soon began the production of these classes of guns, the 100 millimeter guns of the category mentioned manufactured in America were not in front at the date the armaments were designed. The only guns of this category produced at home thus far received in France are 109 seventy-five millimeter guns.

In aviation we were in the same situation, and here again the French Government came to our aid until our own aviation program should be under way. We obtained from the French the necessary planes for training our personnel,

provided us with a total pursuit, observation and bombing force. The first airplanes received at home arrived in May, and altogether we have received 1,370. The first American squadron completely equipped by American production, including airplanes, crossed the German lines on August 7, 1918. As to tanks, we were also compelled to rely upon the French. Here, however, we were less fortunate, for the reason that the French production could barely meet the requirements of their own armies.

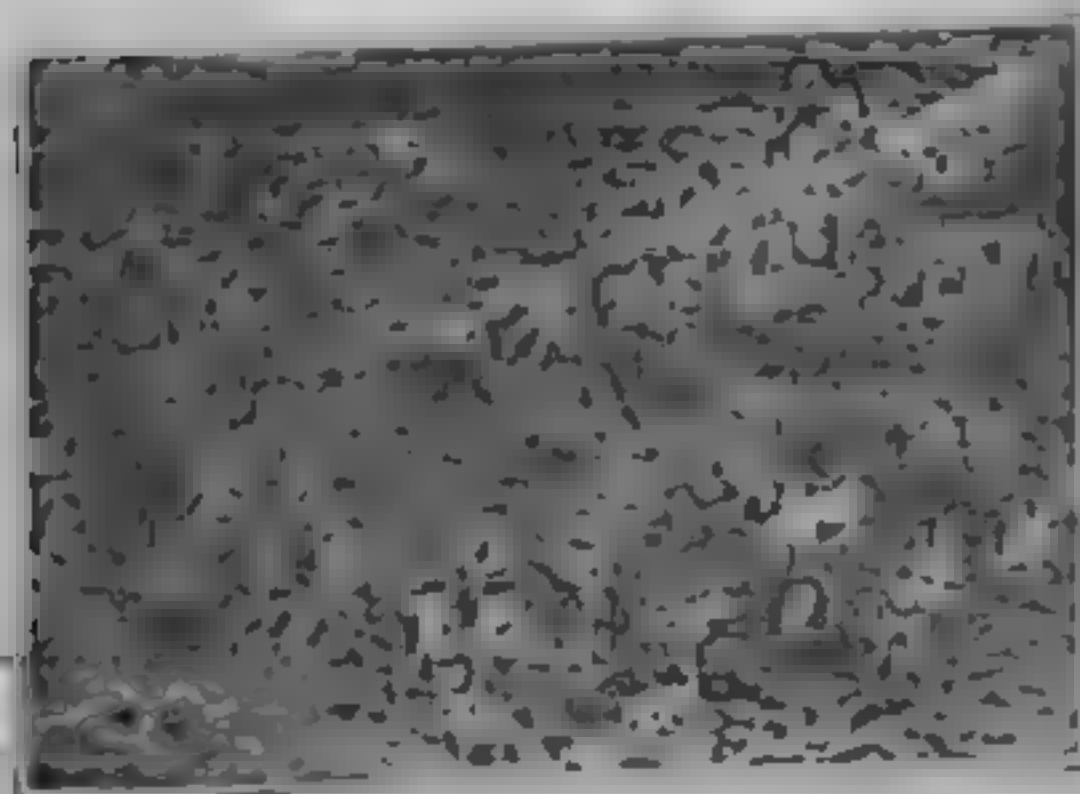
It should be fully realized that the

French Government has always taken a most liberal attitude and is anxious to give us every possible assist-  
(Continued on page 22)



## German Naval Gun

This gun used for anti-aircraft was destroyed by an American aviator.



### 9. Kervaire

## After the American Advance

Photo made by an American plane of Chateau Thierry just after the plane is a victim of the Americans in September.



ii) Committee on Public Information—1. P. 8.

### Resting in a Quaint Village on Way to Front

I have been advanced to the trenches with the Land Grant School class which has made it a duty for us to go about the world.



French Consul—U. S. U.

## Chateau-Thierry Liberated

Interior of a church after the departure of the Germans.



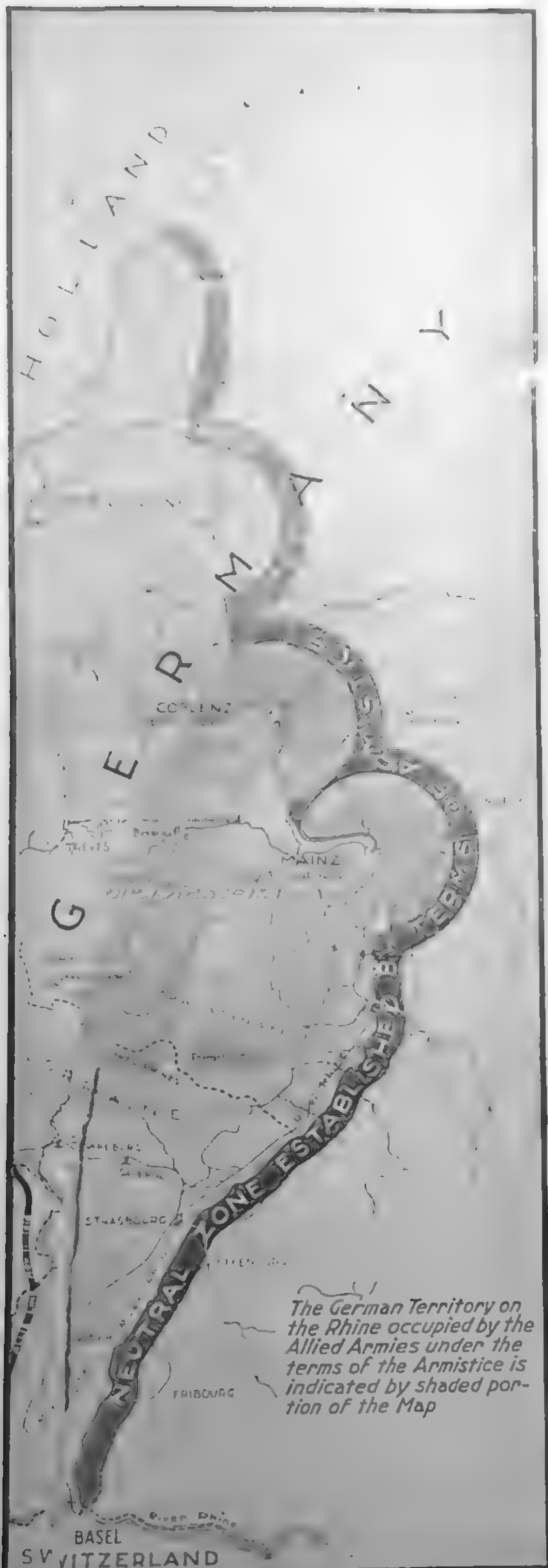
## Counter-Offensive

The first firm, New England  
Paper and Mill Co.,









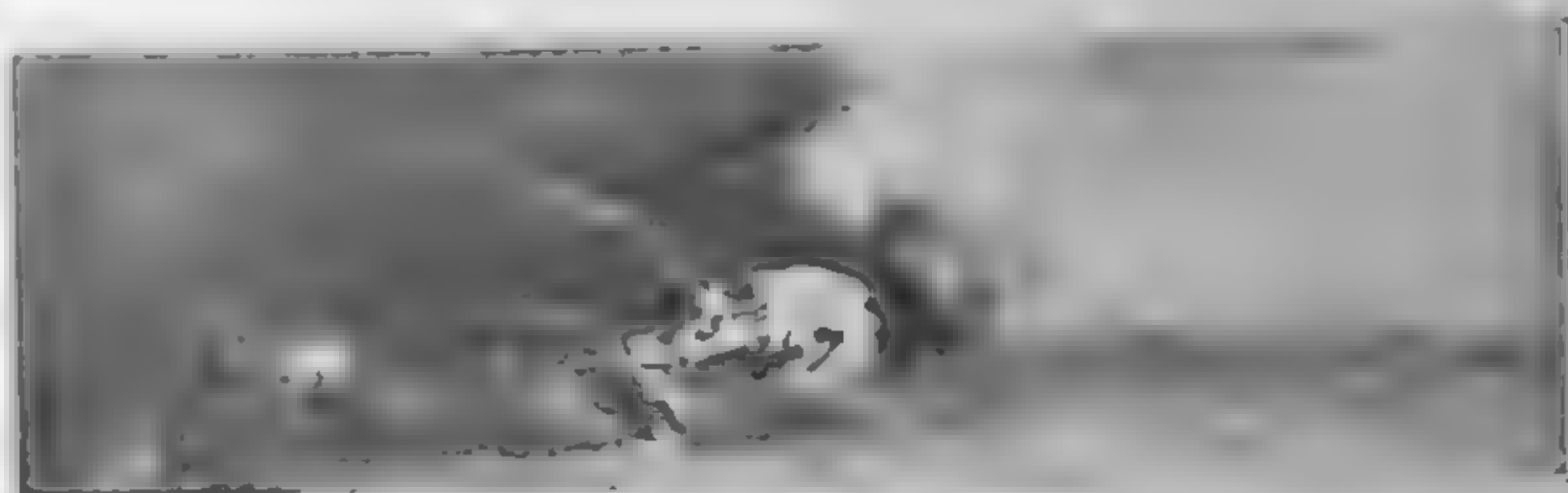
### The Newly Occupied Territory

The map shows the bridgeheads and country taken over by the Allies



### Nearing the End

shown clearly in the faces of the men.



U.S.

### "Flame Throwing" Attack

Using flame throwers, a diabolical method of warfare originated by the Germans



U.S. Com. Pub. Inf.—I. F.S.

### In the St. Mihiel Salient

Defending a farm which was used for a time as a Yankee stronghold



I.F.S.

### American Trench in France

We quickly adapted ourselves to this new development in military science.





U. S. I.

### Spoils of St. Mihiel

The gun fully loaded and with not a shot fired was left behind when the Germans ran.



C. N. P. S.

### Sending Them Over to Fritz

Sending huge shells into enemy lines in the section of the Moselle River.



© Com. Pub. Int.

### Dugout Remains

A trench and dugout destroyed by a barrage in a raid.



© I. P. S.

### Before Their Very Eyes

American soldiers watching the battle in front of Metz.



© Com. Pub. Int.

### Camouflaged Gun

Ready to do deadly work from its hidden position.

ance in meeting our deficiencies in these as well as in other respects. Our dependence upon France for artillery, aviation, and tanks was, of course, due to the fact that our industries had not been exclusively devoted to military production. All credit is due our own manufacturers for their efforts to meet our requirements, as at the time the armistice was signed we were able to look forward to

the early supply of practically all our necessities from our own factories. The welfare of the troops touches my responsibility as Commander in Chief to the mothers and fathers and kindred of the men who came to France in the impressionable period of youth. They could not have the European soldier of leave visiting their

ing their home ties. Fully realizing that the standard of conduct that should be established for them must have a permanent influence in their lives and on the character of their future citizenship, the Red Cross, the Young Men's Christian Association, Knights of the

way.  
find  
keep  
found

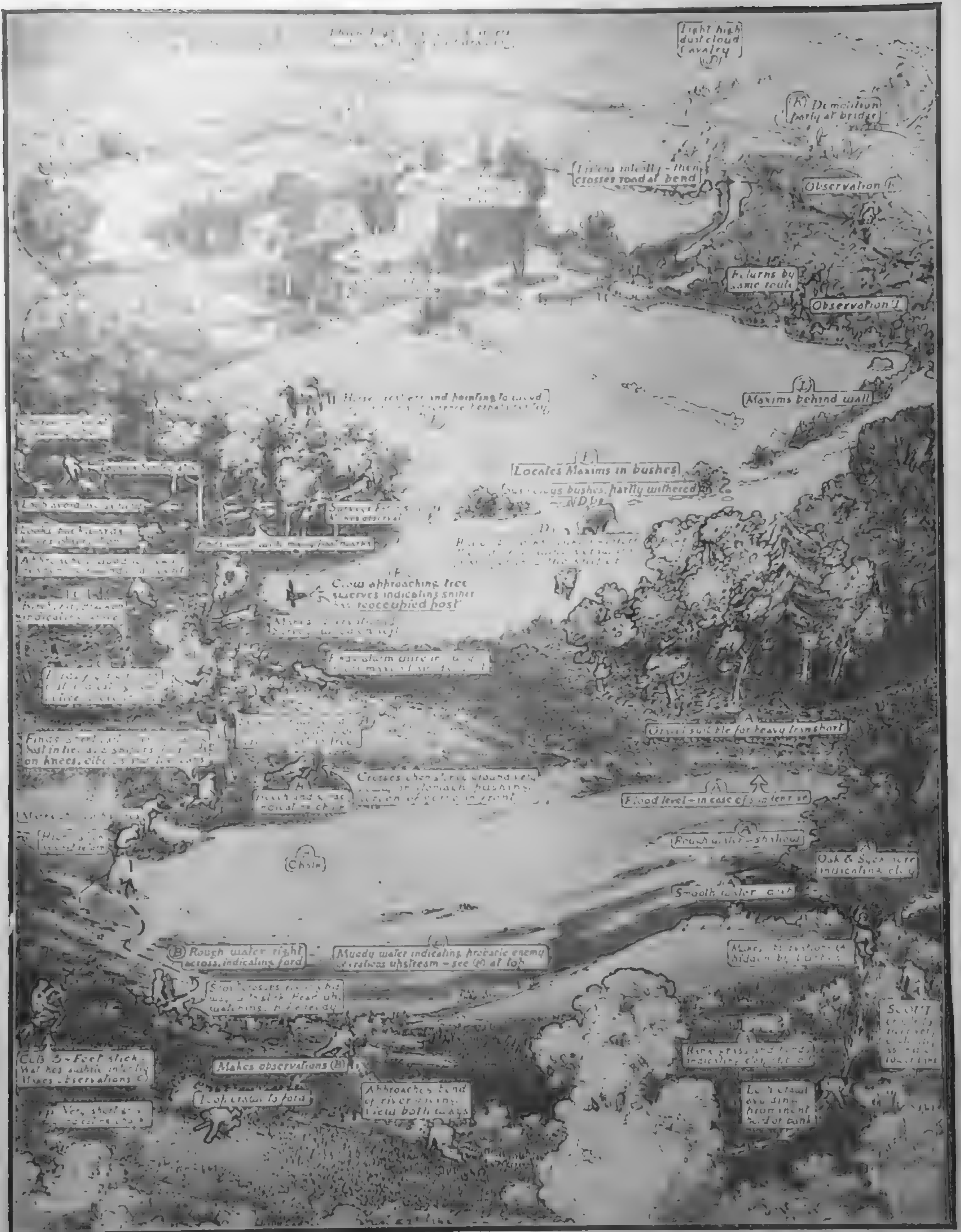


© I. P. S.

### Scouting Close to the German Lines

French and American scouts advancing carefully through the trees and





## American Woodsman Scores Against Germans

This drawing illustrates the procedure of a scout, a farm beyond a river is to be attacked, and his trail begins with his entry near the lower right-hand corner, his observations thus being noted in their actual order.





U.S. Official—U.S.

### Moving Troops

Machine gun battalion en route and engineers' supply train in background



U.S. Official

### In Action

American soldiers advancing toward the Hun lines.



U.S. Official

### Transporting Troops

On the Meuse Canal, the motor barge is used for troop transportation



U.S. Official

### American Outposts

An outpost sentry on duty near his little safety dugout



U.S. Official

### Polishing Shells

Up some 75's which were let go at the Boche at night



U.S. Official

### Under Heavy Fire

Highboys rushing through streets of a French town under heavy machine gun



U.S. Official

### When the German Guns Boomed

These welfare societies have been untiring in their desire to be of real service to our officers and men. The patriotic devotion of these representative men and women has given a new significance to the Golden Rule, and we owe to them a debt of gratitude that can never be repaid.

### COMBAT OPERATIONS

During our period of operations in the trenches some of our men engaged the enemy in the most important battle of the war, the battle of Seicheprey by the Toul, in the Toul

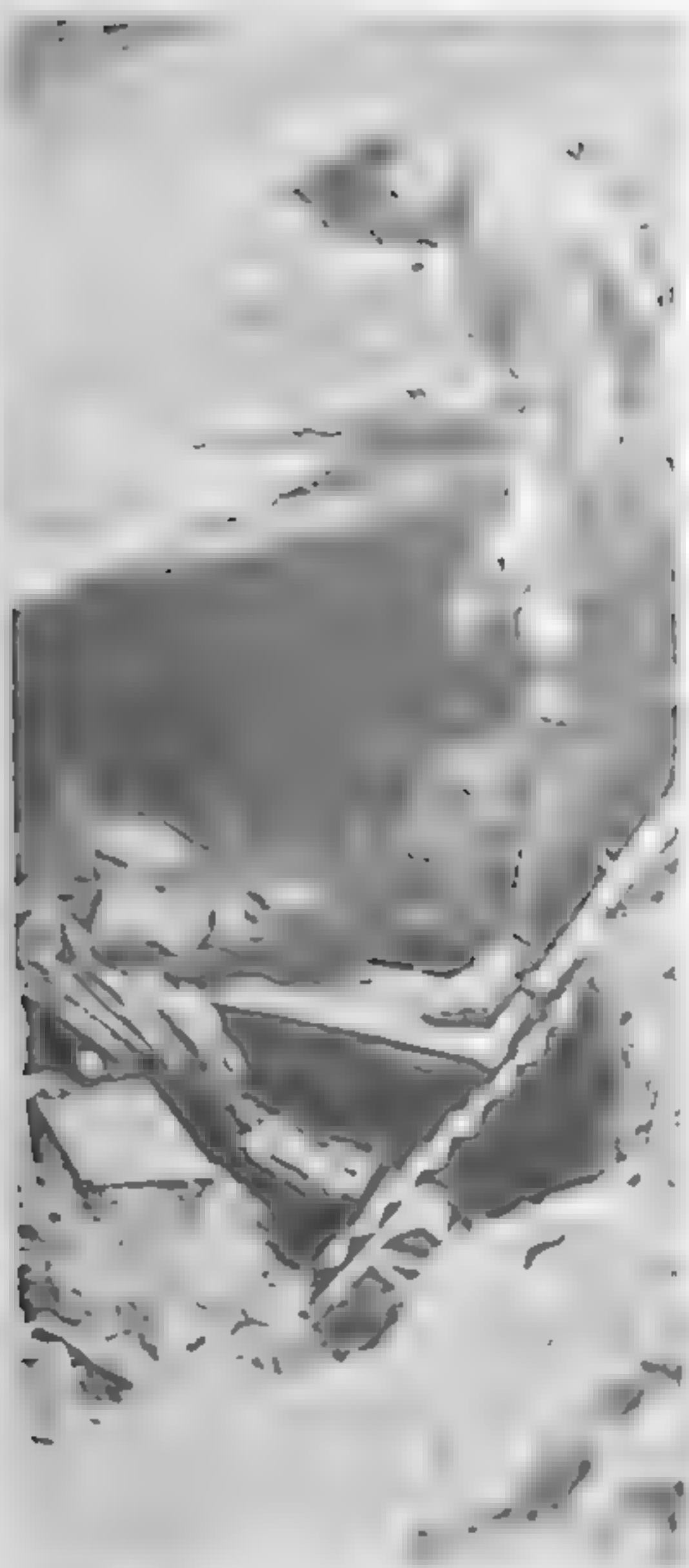


U.S. Official—U.S.

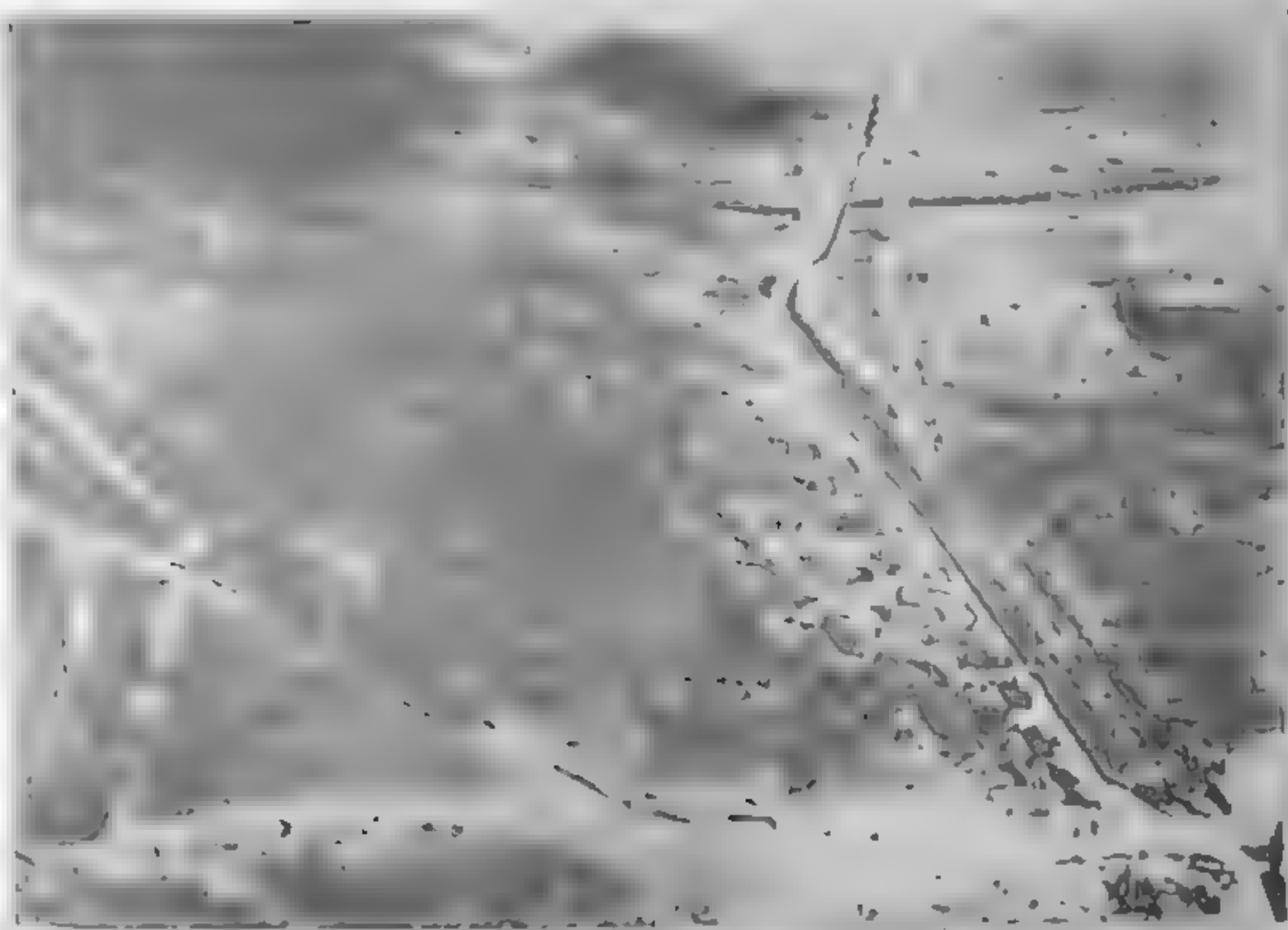
### The Famous Lost Battalion

This battalion of brave Americans made history during the fighting in the A





Inspecting a German Dugout



### "The Iron Wall"

THE ALLIED ADVANCE IN THE MONTDIDIER

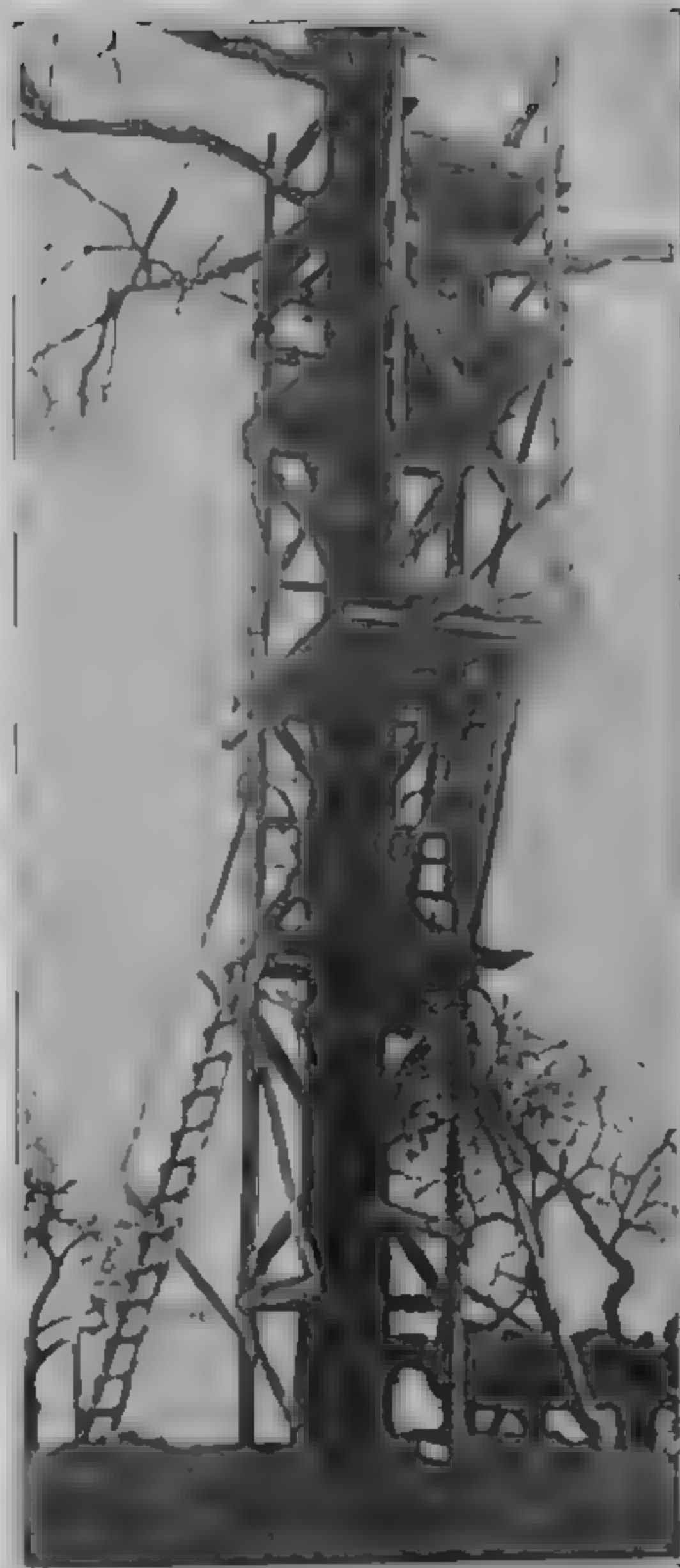
A German division had been in the Montdidier battle front. The division was composed of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

American divisions to

On May 28 this division dashed the town of Cantigny and all other

and galling artillery fire. Al- local, this brilliant action had an

(Continued on page 24)



U. S. A.

### Observation Post

An observation "nest" built around a tree—not as well disguised as such posts usually are.



Canadian Official—U. S. A.

### Entanglements at Hindenburg Line

These barbed wire entanglements did not stop the Canadians from demoralizing the famous line.



British Official—U. S. A.

### Gen. Haig Crossed Canal du Nord

British engineers blowing up the remains of a destroyed bridge to facilitate the moving of the debris through the canal



British Official—U. S. A.

### Machine Gunners Bar German Advance

Behind hastily constructed barricades of earth and lumber ready to hold a canal bridge



British Official—U. S. A.

### Where the Hindenburg Line Broke

The Allied troops broke through the line at this point.



## A PICTORIAL DIAGRAM OF









which demonstrated our superiority under extreme battle conditions, and also that the enemy's troops were not altogether invincible.

The Germans' Aisne offensive, which began on May 27, had advanced rapidly toward the River Marne and Paris, and the Allies faced a crisis equally as grave as that of the Picardy offensive in March. Again every available man was placed at Marshal Foch's disposal, and the Third Division, which had just come from its preliminary training in the trenches, was hurried to the Marne. Its motorized machine-gun battalion joined the other units and successfully held the bridgehead at the Marne, near the Chateau-Thierry. The Second Division, in reserve near Montdidier, was sent by motor trucks and other available transport to check the progress of the enemy toward Paris. The Division attacked and retook the town and railroad station at Bouresches and sturdily held its ground against the enemy's best guard divisions. In the battle of Belleau Wood, which followed, our men proved their superiority and gained a strong tactical position, with far greater loss to the enemy than to ourselves. On July 1, before the Second was relieved, it captured the village of Vaux with most splendid precision.

Meanwhile our Second Corps, under Maj. Gen. George W. Read, had been organized for the command of our divisions with the British, which were held back in training areas or assigned to second-line defenses. Five of the ten divisions were withdrawn from the British area in June, three to relieve divisions in Lorraine and the Vosges and two to the Paris area to join the group of American divisions which stood between the city and any farther advance of the enemy in that direction.

The great June-July troop movement from the States was well under way, and, although these troops were to be given some preliminary training before being put into action, their very presence warranted the use of all the older divisions in the confidence that we did not lack reserves. Elements of the Forty-second Division were in the line east of Rheims against the German offensive of July 15, and held their ground unflinchingly. On the right flank of this offensive four companies of the Twenty-eighth Division were in position in face of the advancing waves of the German infantry. The Third Division was holding the banks of the Marne from the bend east of the mouth of the Sormel to the west of Mezy, opposite Chateau-Thierry, where a large force of German infantry sought to force a passage under support of powerful artillery concentrations and under cover of smoke screens. A single regiment of the Third wrote one of the most brilliant pages in our military annals on this occasion. It prevented the crossing at certain points on its front while, on either flank, the Germans, who had gained a footing,



The Two Great Leaders

Marshal Foch and General Pershing

our men firmly met the attacks with interattack points and success. In the German divisions into confusion, capturing 600 prisoners.

The Chateau-Thierry offensive, the deep Marne salient, was taking chances. The of this pocket to attack to his disadvantage. So opportunity to support my conviction, ever division with any sort of training made available for use in a offensive. The place of honor thrust toward Soissons on July 1

Berry-le-sec. The Second Division took Beau Repaire farm and Vitzzy in a very rapid advance and reached a position in front of Tigny at the end of its second day. These two divisions captured 7,000 prisoners and over 100 pieces of artillery.

The Twenty-sixth Division, which, with a French division, was under command of our First Corps, acted as a pivot of the movement toward Soissons. On the 18th it took the village of Torcy while the Third Division was crossing the Marne in pursuit of the retreating enemy. The Twenty-sixth attacked again on the 21st, and the enemy withdrew past the Chateau-Thierry-Soissons road. The Third Division, continuing its progress, took the heights of Mont St. Pere and the villages of Charleville and Jaulgonne in the face of both machine-gun and artillery fire.

On the 24th, after the Germans had fallen back from Trugny and Epieds, our 42d Division, which had been brought over from the Champagne, relieved the 26th and, fighting its way through the Forest de Fere, overwhelmed the nest of machine guns in its path. By the 27th it had reached the Ourcq, whence the 3d and 4th Divisions were already advancing, while the French divisions with which we were cooperating were moving forward at other points.

The 3d Division had made its advance into Ronchères Wood on the 29th and was relieved for rest by a brigade of the 32d. The 42d and 32d undertook the task of conquering the heights beyond Cierges, the 42d capturing Serzy and the 32d capturing Hill 230, both American divisions in the pursuit of the enemy.

Meanwhile the 42d was relieved at Chateau-Thierry by the 32d, and thus the salient was

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Field Marshal Foch and His Complete Staff

On Marshal Foch's right hand is General Weyand, the Chief of Staff of the

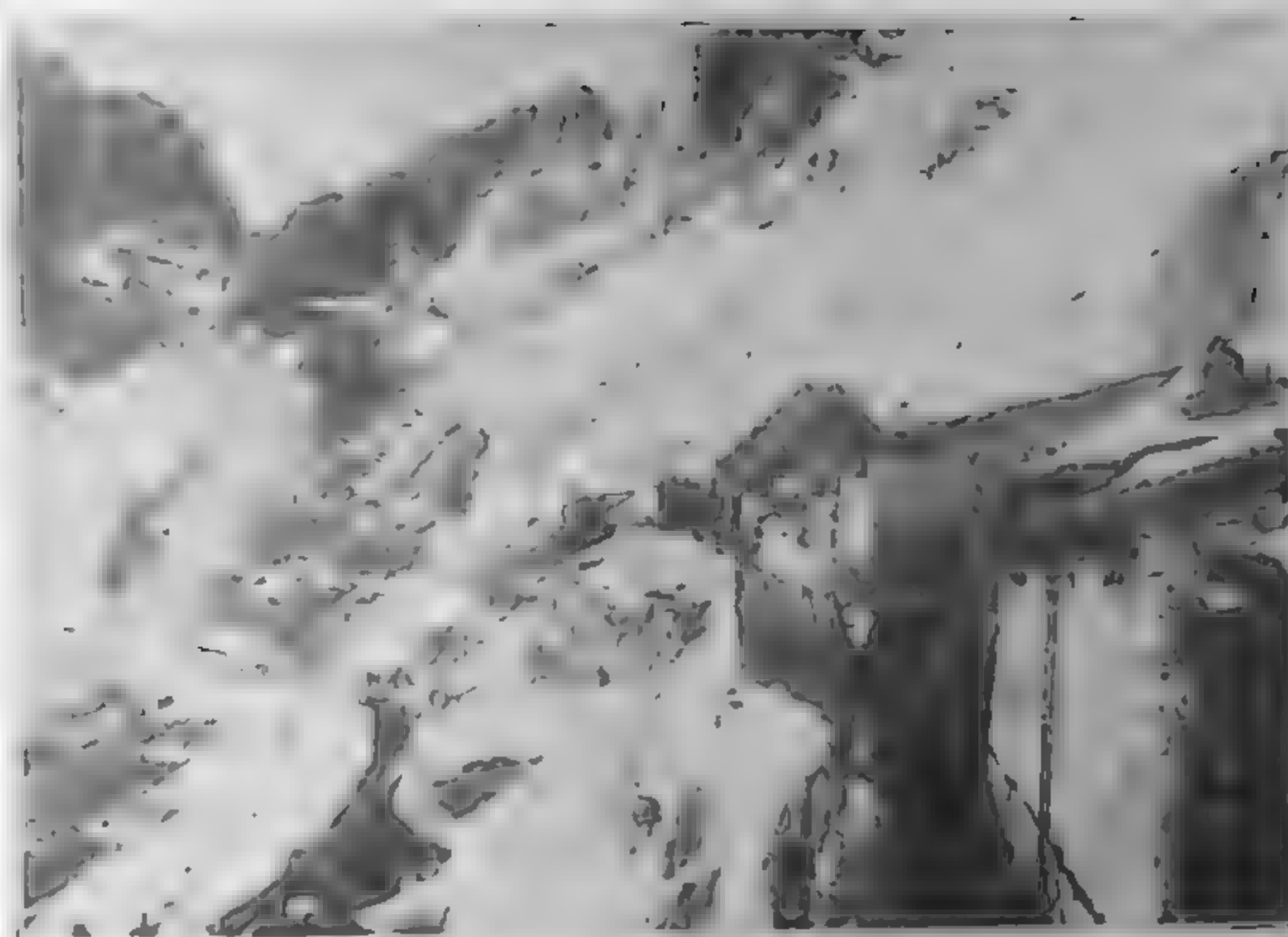




C. N. P. S.

**The Return of the Victors**

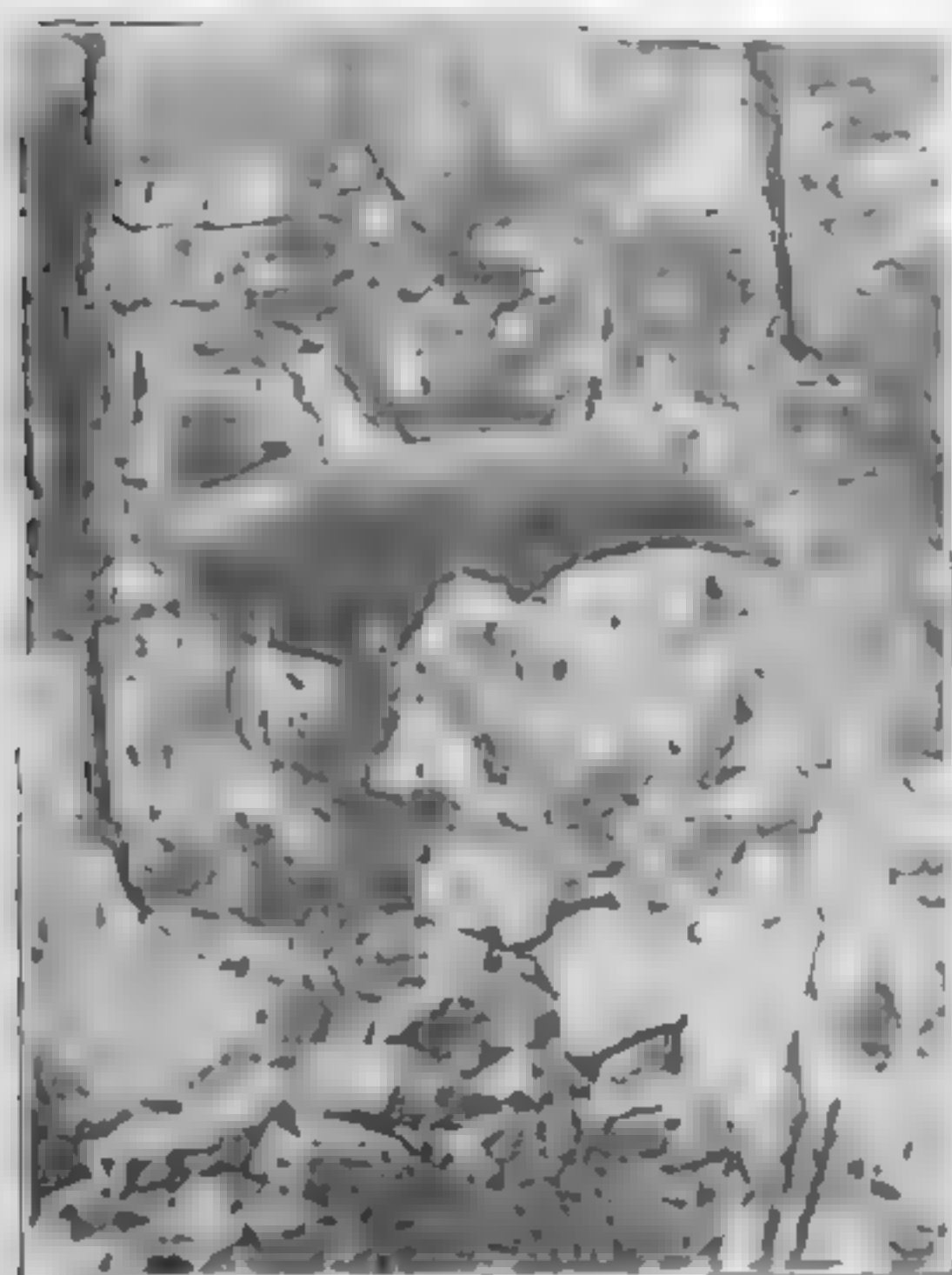
A group of Italian soldiers returning from the front.



Italian Official—W. N. I.

**Mountain Barracks Shield Italians**

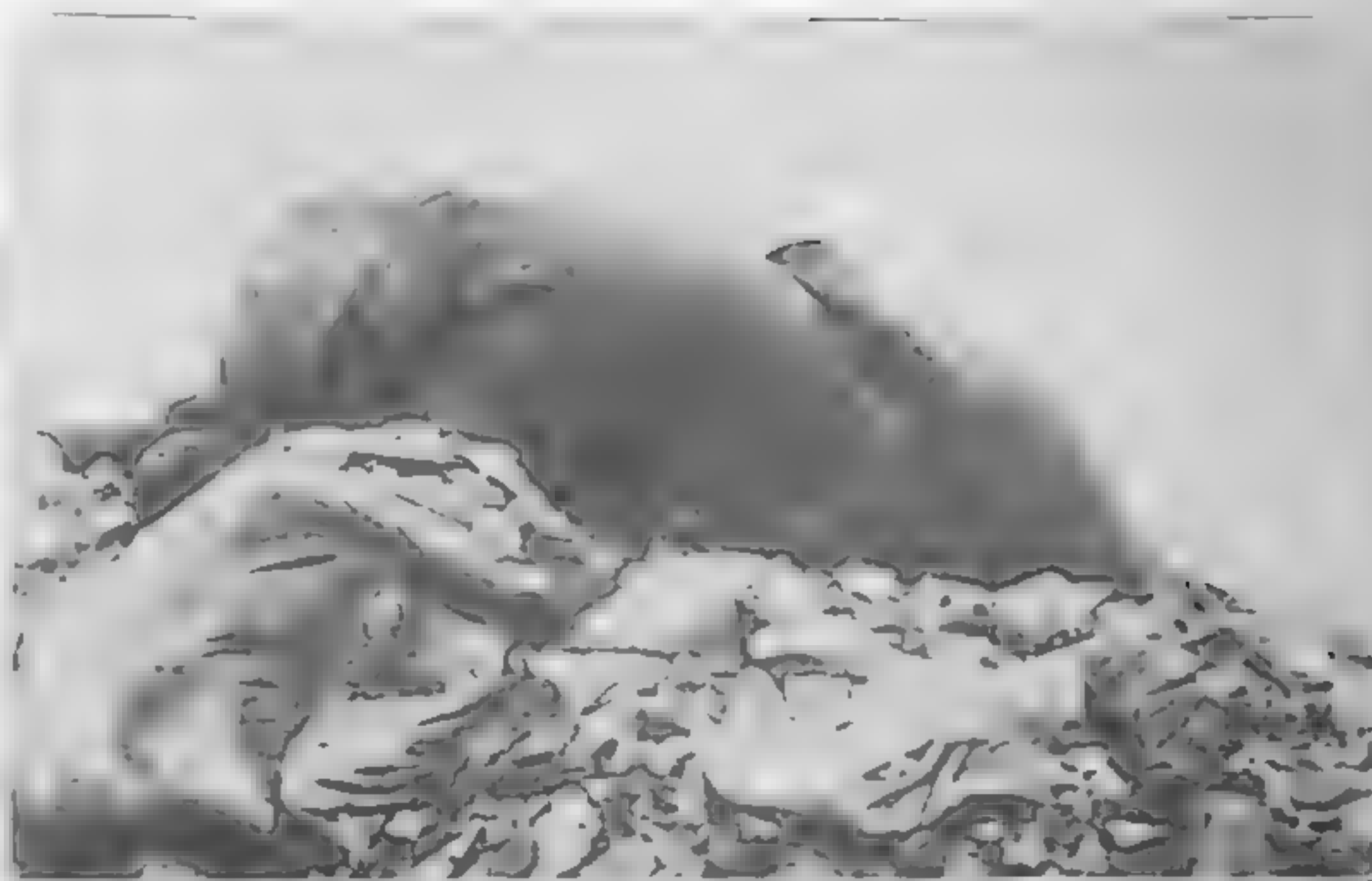
in the mountain fastnesses of the Italian front.



Italian Official—W. N. I.

**Unexploded Austrian Shell**

It landed near the defenses on the Italian front but failed to do any harm.



Italian Official—U. & U.

**The Italian Sacrifice**

This soldier had gone over the top to attack a position which was then shelled out by an Austrian bullet.



Italian Official—U. & U.

**Italian Machine Gunner**

These soldiers kept the enemy on the jump.

under my command. The American sector was afterwards extended across the Meuse to the western edge of the Argonne Forest, and included the second Colonial French, which held the point of the salient, and the Seventeenth

French Corps, which occupied the heights above Verdun.

The preparation for a complicated operation against the formidable defenses in front of us included the assembling of divisions and of corps and

army artillery, transport, aircraft, tanks, ambulances, the location of hospitals, and the molding together of all the elements of a great modern army with its own railheads, supplied directly by our own Service of Supply. The con-

centration for this operation, which was to be a surprise, involved the movement, mostly at night, of approximately 600,000 troops, and required for its success the most careful attention to every detail.

Continued on page 33



U. & U.

**Heavy Barrage Shields Italians Attacking on the Piave**

The heavy barrage can be seen far in advance of these Italian troopers picking their way across the hilly ground to attack the Teutons on the Piave.





© 1914 Illustration—U. S. U.

Pressing on Over the Dead Bodies of  
The enemy had been defeated. The  
The enemy had been defeated. The





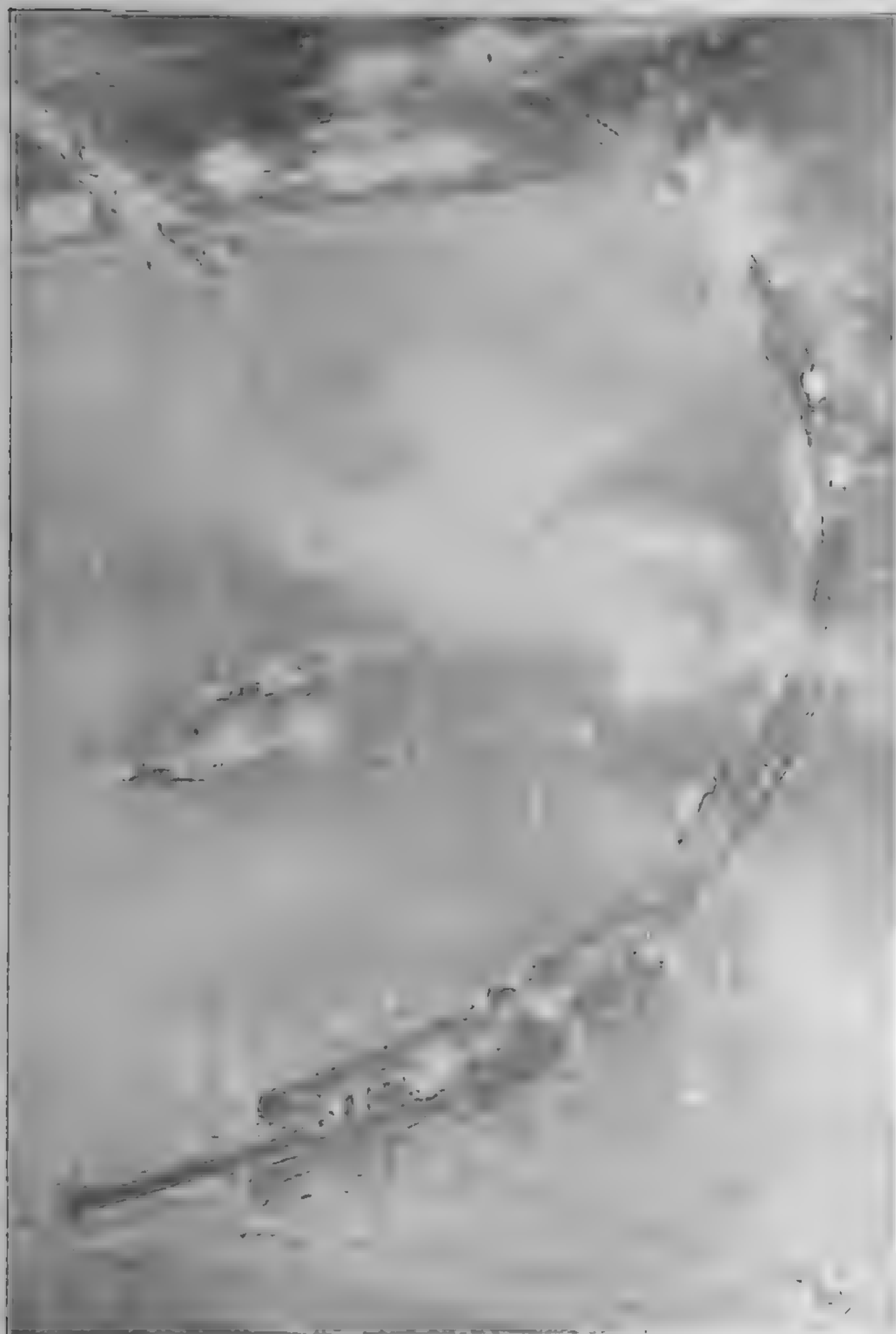
Hundreds of Germans, the French See Victory Ahead  
terrified by their aviators, rush on in a bayonet attack





### British Navy Clearing Up the Mess It Made at Zeebrugge

Crews of the various ships are seen removing the block ships which they used during the raid which sealed up the Bruges Canal.



© L. Illustration—U. & U.

### Plan of the Zeebrugge Attack

① Vindictive, ② Daedalus, ③ Iris, ④ Mine, ⑤ and ⑥ Intrepid and Iphigenia, ⑦ Thetis, ⑧ British destroyers, ⑨ Fire of Works, ⑩ German destroyer.



Cruiser "Vindictive"



Cruiser "Vindictive"



© L. Illustration—U. & U.

### British Cruisers

The Intrepid and Iphigenia, which...





A "Big Bertha" Left Behind



Tracks for Moving Big Guns

g one of their monsters out in their retreat

German movements. The French Independent Air Force was placed under my



Fragment of German Shell

command which, together with British bombing squadrons and our own forces, gave us the largest assault aviation that had ever been engaged in one operation on the western front.

From Les Eparges around the nose of the salient at St. Mihiel to the Moselle River the line was roughly 40 miles long and situated on commanding

Gen. Hunter Liggett, reorganizing the First Corps (82d, 90th, 12th Division) under command of Maj. Gen. Joseph T. Dickman, in line to Xivray, were to swing in toward Vigneulles on

Our First Corps advanced to Thiaucourt, and our Fourth Corps curved around the salient through Neuf-

neulles in the early morning where it linked up with patrols of our Fourth Corps, closing the salient and forming a new line west of Thiaucourt to Vigneulles and beyond Fresnes-en-Woevre. At the cost of only 7,000 casualties, mostly light, we had taken 16,000 prisoners and 443 guns, a great quantity of material, released the inhabitants of many villages from enemy domination, and established our lines in a position to threaten Metz. This signal success of the American First Army in its first offensive was of prime importance. The Allies found they had a formidable army to aid them, and the enemy learned finally that he had one to reckon with.

After our First Army's success in the St. Mihiel offensive, we in the Second Army, under command of Maj. Gen. George H. Cameron, with our 26th Division, moved into the western front. The First Army, under command of Maj. Gen. Joseph T. Dickman, in line to Xivray, were to swing in toward Vigneulles on

successive bands of barbed wire that protected the enemy's front line and support trenches, in irresistible waves on schedule time, breaking down all defense of an enemy demoralized by the great volume of our artillery fire and our sudden approach out of the fog.

Our First Corps advanced to Thiaucourt, and our Fourth Corps curved around the salient through Neuf-

neulles in the early morning where it linked up with patrols of our Fourth Corps, closing the salient and forming a new line west of Thiaucourt to Vigneulles and beyond Fresnes-en-Woevre. At the cost of only 7,000 casualties, mostly light, we had taken 16,000 prisoners and 443 guns, a great quantity of material, released the inhabitants of many villages from enemy domination, and established our lines in a position to threaten Metz. This signal success of the American First Army in its first offensive was of prime importance. The Allies found they had a formidable army to aid them, and the enemy learned finally that he had one to reckon with.



D. U. &amp; U.

Safety for Parisians

To dodge enemy shells during a bombardment, Parisians sought shelter in cellars, subways, and underground passageways.



I. F. &amp; S.

Long Range Shell Dropped in Paris Streets

One horse was the casualty and the size of the crater shows that this type of shell hurled by "Big Bertha" was ineffective.





U. S. A.

### The Island of Heligoland

Once an impregnable naval base belonging to Germany; now to be taken from her control and its fortifications destroyed under the Treaty terms.

#### MEUSE-ARGONNE OFFENSIVE—FIRST PHASE

On the day after we had taken the St. Mihiel salient, much of our Corps and Army artillery which had operated at St. Mihiel, and our divisions in reserve at other points, were already on the move toward the area back of the line between the Meuse River and the western edge of the forest of Argonne. With the exception of St. Mihiel, the old German front line from Switzerland to east of Rheims was still intact. In the general attack all along the line, the operation assigned the American Army as the hinge of this Allied offensive was directed toward the important railroad communications of the German armies through Metz and Sedan. The enemy must hold fast to this part of his line or the withdrawal of his forces with four years' accumulation of plants and material would be dangerously imperiled.

The German Army had as yet shown no demoralization and, while the mass of its troops had suffered in morale, its first class divisions and notably its machine-gun defense were exhibiting remarkable tactical efficiency as well as courage. The German General Staff was fully aware of the consequences of a success on the Meuse-Argonne line. Certain that he would do everything in his power to oppose us, the action was planned with as much secrecy as possible and was undertaken with the determination to use all our divisions in forcing decision. We expected to draw the best German divisions to our front and to consume them while the enemy was held under grave apprehension lest our attack should break his line, which it was our firm purpose to do.

Our right flank was protected by the Meuse, while our left embraced the Argonne forest whose ravines, hills, and elaborate defense screened by dense thickets had been generally considered impregnable. Our order of battle from right to left was the Third Corps from the Meuse to Malancourt, with the 33d,



Graphic—U. S. A.

#### Germany's "Northern Gibraltar"

It is hoped to convert this island into a refuge for migratory birds, as it once was

40th, and 4th Divisions in line, and the 3d Division as corps reserve, the Fifth Corps from Malancourt to Vauquois, with 79th, 87th, and 91st Divisions in line, and the 32d in corps reserve; and the First Corps, from Vauquois to Vienne le Cateau, with 35th, 28th, and 77th Divisions in line, and the 92d in corps reserve. The Army reserve consisted of the 1st, 29th, and 82d Divisions.

On the night of September 25 our troops quietly took the place of the French who thinly held the line in this sector which had long been inactive. In the attack which began on the 26th we drove through the barbed wire entanglements and the sea of shell craters across No Man's Land, mastering all the first-line defenses. Continuing on the 27th and 28th, against machine-guns and artillery of an increasing number of enemy reserve divisions, we

penetrated to a depth of from 3 to 7 miles, and took the village of Montfaucon and its commanding hill and Exermont, Gercourt, Cussy, Septsarges, Malancourt, Ivry, Epinonville, Charpenry, Very, and other villages. East of the Meuse one of our Divisions, which was with the Second Colonial French Corps, captured Marcheville and Rieville, giving further protection to the flank of our main body. We had taken 10,000 prisoners, we had gained our point of forcing the battle open and were prepared for the enemy's reaction, which was bound to come as he had good road and railroad facilities for bringing up artillery and reinforcements.

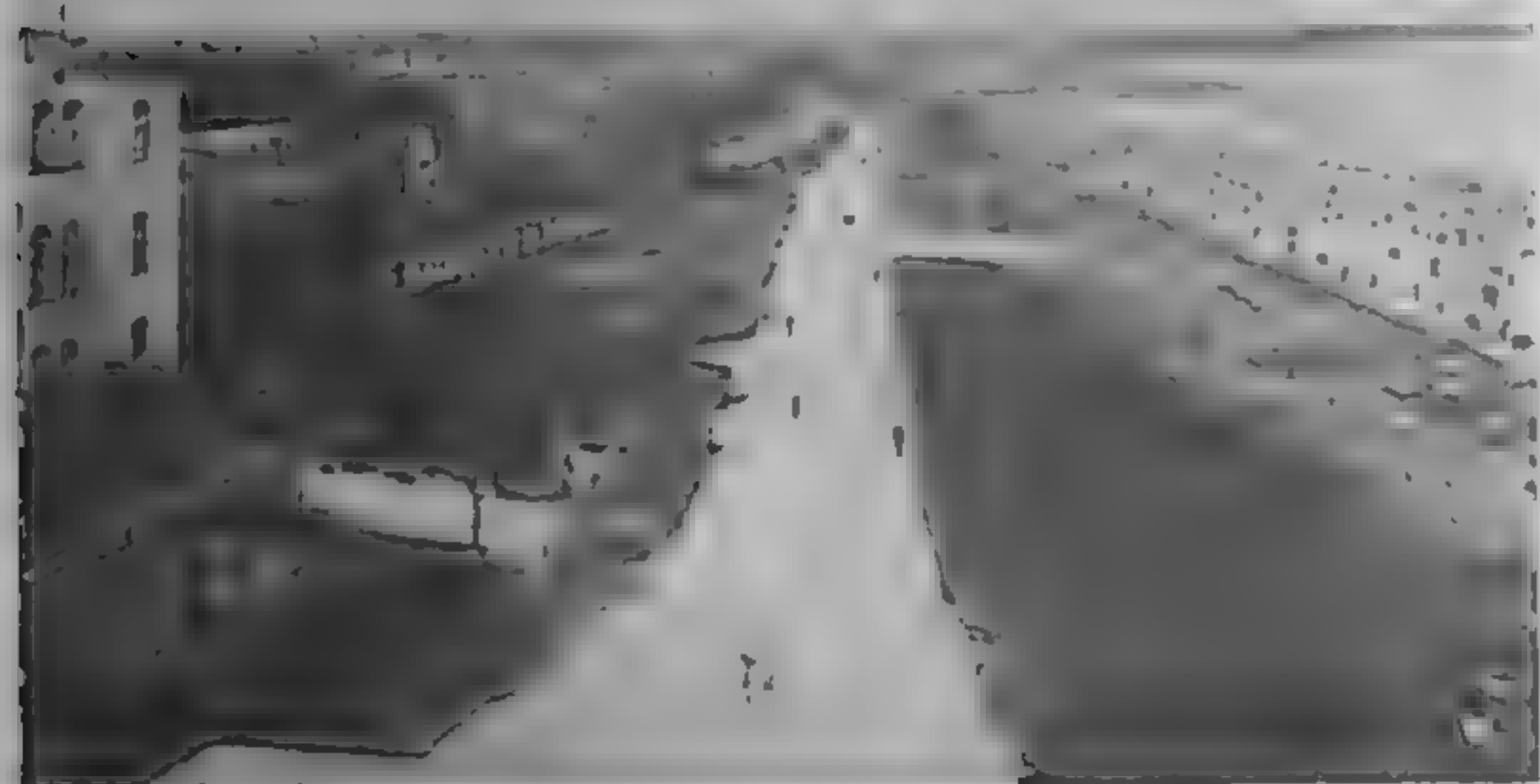
In the chill rain of dark night engineers had to build new road spongy, shell-torn areas, repair roads beyond No Man's Land.

bridges. Our gunners, with no thought of sleep, put their shoulders to wheels and dragropes to bring their guns through the mire in support of the infantry, now under the increasing fire of the enemy's artillery. Our attack had taken the enemy by surprise, but, quickly recovering himself, he began to fire counter-attacks in strong force, supported by heavy bombardments, with large quantities of gas. From September 28 until October 4 we maintained the offensive against patches of woods defended by snipers and continuous lines of machine guns, and pushed forward our guns and transport, seizing strategic points in preparation for further attacks.

#### OTHER UNITS WITH ALLIES

Other Divisions attached to the Allied armies were doing their part. It was the fortune of our Second Corps, composed of the 27th and 30th Divisions, which had remained with the British to have a place of honor in cooperation with the Australian Corps on September 29 and October 1 in the assault on the Hindenburg line where the St. Quentin Canal passes through a tunnel under a ridge. The 30th Division speedily broke through the main line of defense for all its objectives, while the 27th pushed on impetuously through the main line until some of its elements reached Gouv. In the midst of the maze of trenches and shell craters and under cross fire from machine guns the other elements fought desperately against odds. In this and in later actions, from October 6 to October 19, our Second Corps captured over 6,000 prisoners and advanced over 13 miles. The spirit and aggressiveness of these Divisions have been highly praised by the British Army commander under whom they served.

On October 29 our 2d and 30th Divisions were sent to assist the French in an important attack against the old German positions before Rheims. The 2d Division, which had been in the front against a persistent



#### U. S. A. Heligoland Looking from the Sand Dunes

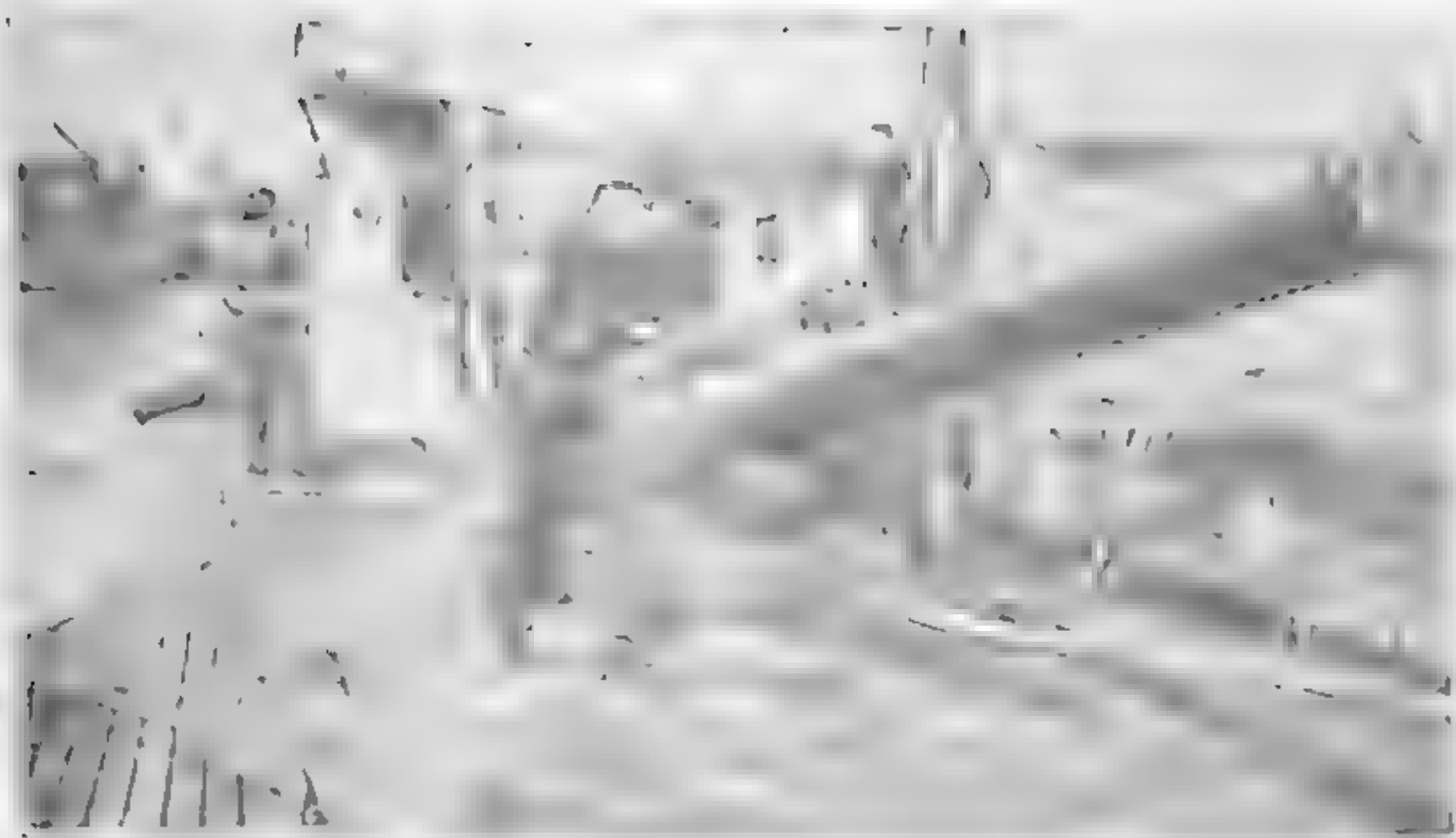
When England gave this island to Germany by a treaty of years ago, she did not know the part it would play in the world war.



#### Naval Harbor of Heligoland

Germany recognized the strength of this excellent harbor and protecting breakwaters





Howe Gun of Submarine



German Submarine Tester

to receive three submarines at one time, one for testing, and two for necessary repairs

...the attack was renewed ... The Third Corps ... the Argonne Forest of the ...

...the attack was renewed ... The Third Corps ... the Argonne Forest of the ...

...the attack was renewed ... The Third Corps ... the Argonne Forest of the ...

with the French captured Consenvoye and the Haumont Woods. On the 9th the Fifth Corps, in its progress up the Aire, took Fleville, and the Third Corps which had continuous fighting against odds was working its way through Brioulles and Cunel. On the 10th we had cleared the Argonne Forest of the enemy.

It was now necessary to constitute a second army, and on October 9 the immediate command of the First Army was turned over to Lieut. Gen. Hunter Liggett. The command of the Second Army, whose divisions occupied a sector in the Woevre, was given to Lieut. Gen. Robert L. Bullard, who had been commander of the First Division and then of the Third Corps. Maj. Gen. Dickman was transferred to the command of the First Corps, while the Fifth Corps was placed under Maj. Gen. Charles P. Summerall, who had re-



Five German Subs Turned Over to the Allies

Very harmless now, lying anchored in Brooklyn Navy Yard, these deadly U-boats have changed hands





### Actual Surrender of German Fleet

German sailors of the "Firedrake" about to board their hospital ship which will take them back to their Fatherland.

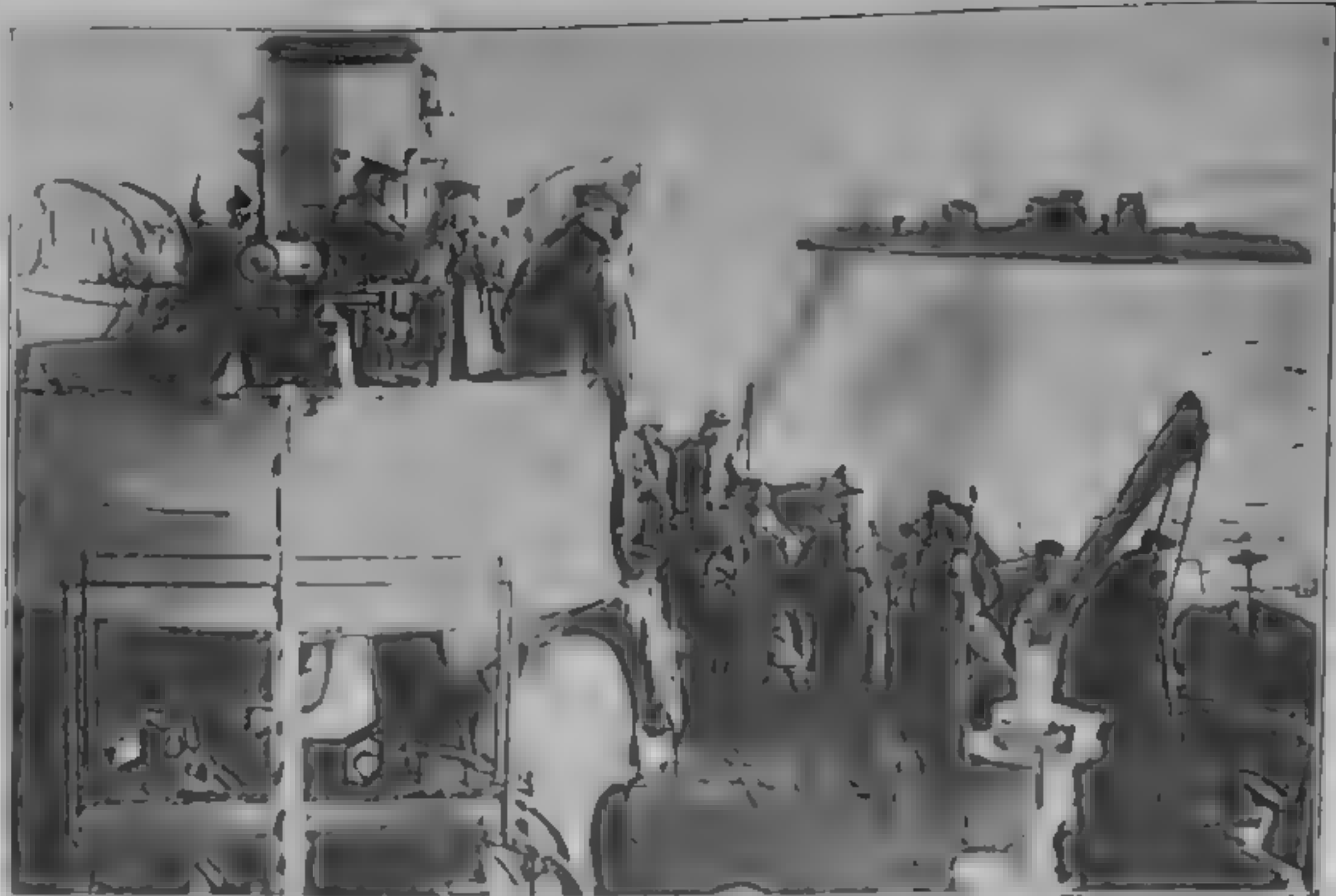
and a German soldier, who had been in the hospital ship, was taken to the hospital ship. These four others had been in the hospital ship, and they were taken to the hospital ship. The hospital ship was taken to the hospital ship, and the hospital ship was taken to the hospital ship.

Our constant pressure against the enemy brought day by day more prisoners, mostly survivors from machine-gun nests captured in fighting at close quarters. On October 18 there was very fierce fighting in the Caures Woods east of the Meuse and in the Ormont Woods. On the 14th the First Corps took St. Juvin, and the Fifth Corps, in hand-to-hand encounters, entered the formidable Kriemhilde line, where the enemy had hoped to check us indefinitely. Later the Fifth Corps penetrated further the Kriemhilde line, and

the First Corps entered the Kriemhilde line. The First Corps entered the Kriemhilde line, and the First Corps entered the Kriemhilde line. The First Corps entered the Kriemhilde line, and the First Corps entered the Kriemhilde line.

### DIVISIONS IN BELGIUM

Meanwhile we were not only able to continue the 91st Division's advance from our front. The French Army was training in the forest. The French Army was training in the forest. The French Army was training in the forest.



### Taking Over an Undersea Craft

A British destroyer boarding an enemy undersea boat to be taken to a ship for transport back to Germany.

ding the enemy across the Esaut River and firmly established itself along the east bank included in the division zone of action. By a clever flanking movement troops of the 91st Division captured Spitaals Bosschen, a wood extending across the part of the division sector, reach-

1. Our increased artillery force acquitted itself magnificently in support of the advance, and the enemy broke before the determined infantry, which, by its persistent fighting of the past weeks and the dash of this attack, had overcome his will to resist. The Third Corps took Amereville, Doulecon, and Amereville. The Third Corps took Amereville, Doulecon, and Amereville. The Third Corps took Amereville, Doulecon, and Amereville.

On the 23rd the Third and Fifth Corps pushed northward to the level of Banterville. While we continued to press forward and

On the 3rd advance troops surged forward in pursuit, some



### The Line of Complete Surrender

The German Navy is seen passing through a lane of Allied sea craft prior





Ammunition Dump



Miscellaneous Booty

(furniture and utensils captured)



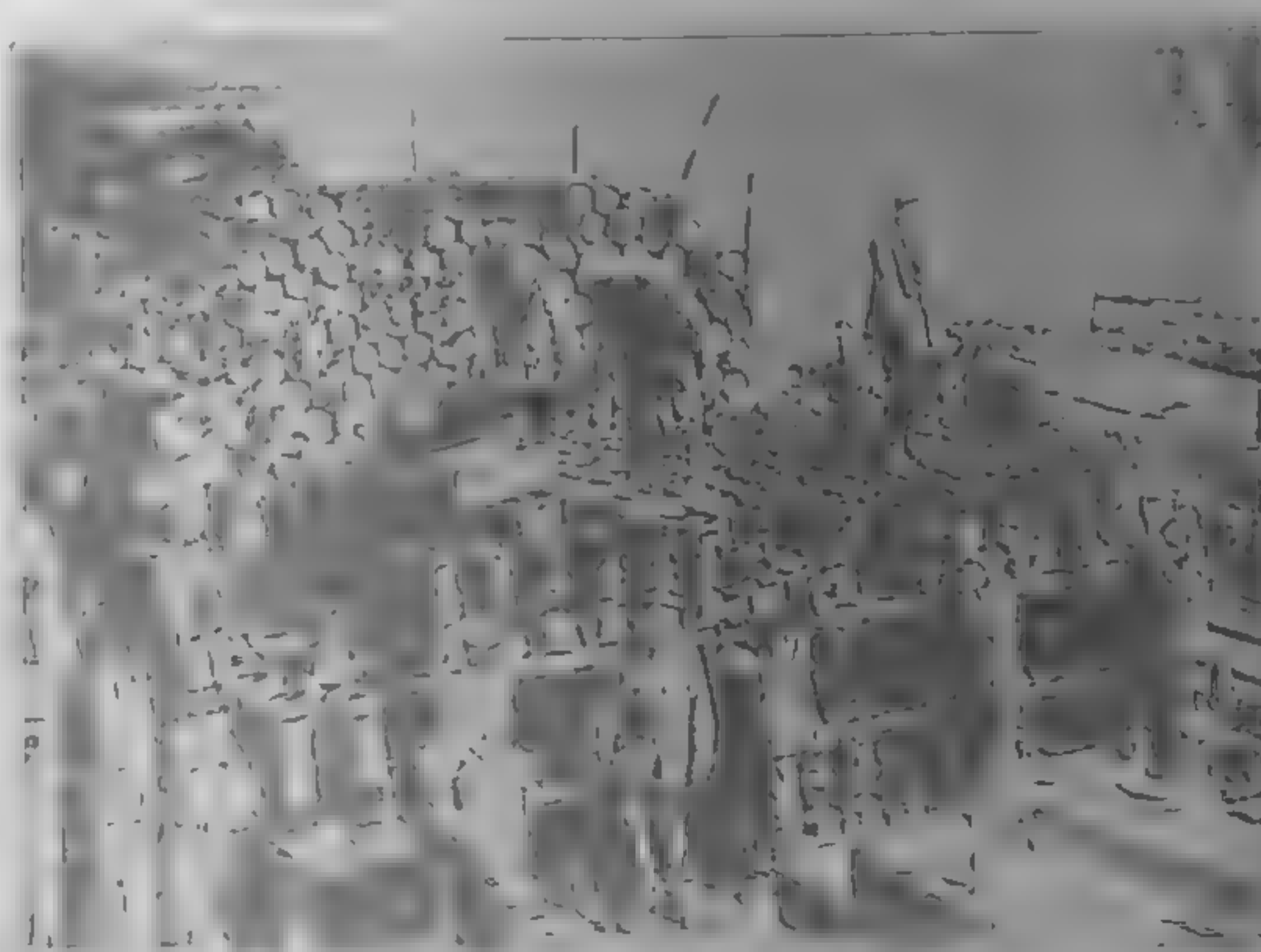
Canadian Official—W. N. D.

Cambrai Guns

Large guns and small ones—all taken in the Cambrai advance



Stoves Captured



Thousands of German Trench Stoves

ling up these spoils of war making them ready to be disposed



Remains of a German Battery

that remained of a German field battery after the American doughboys passed this district.



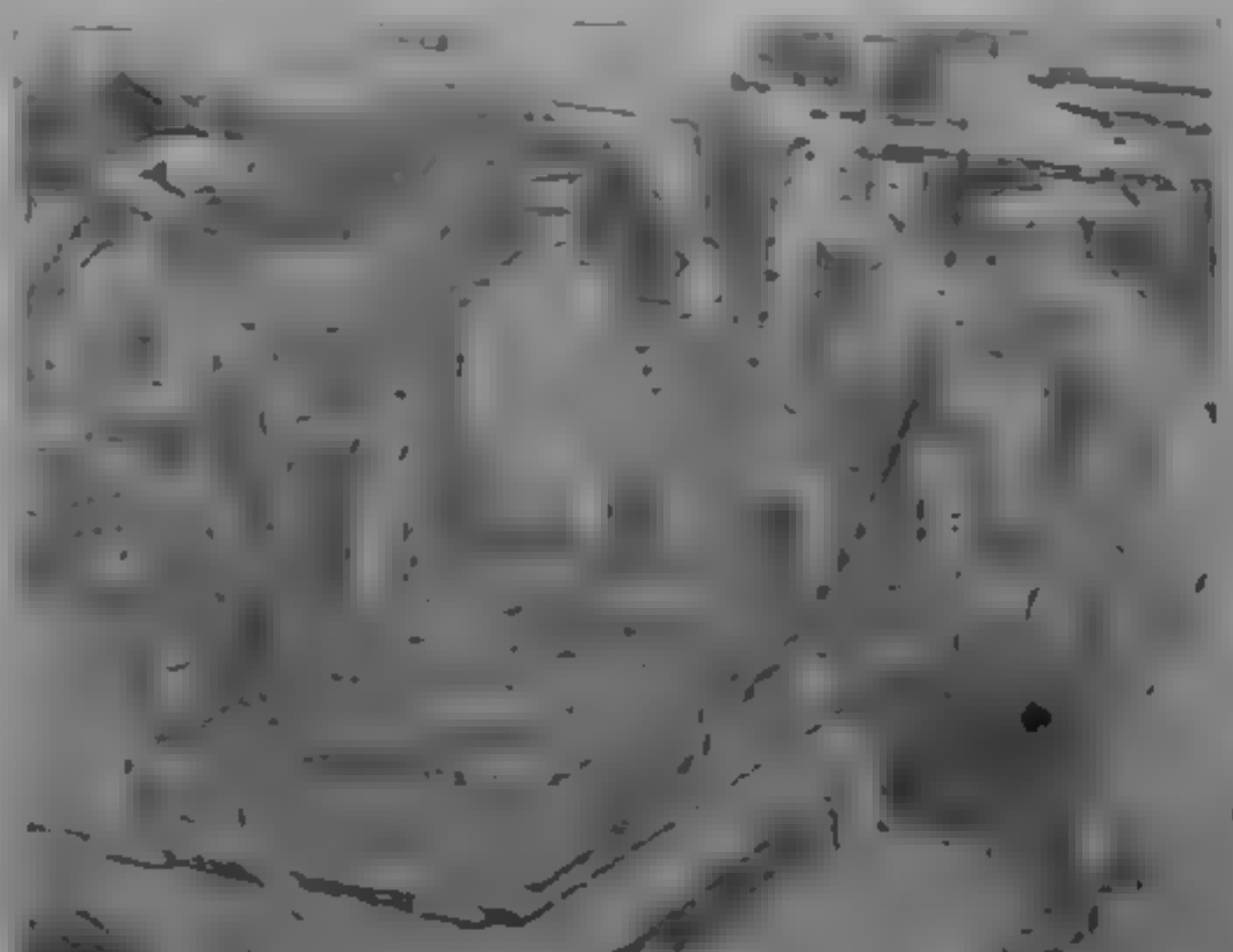
Huge Ammunition Stores Left By Germans

There were thousands of rounds of ammunition in this store which were captured intact by the British.



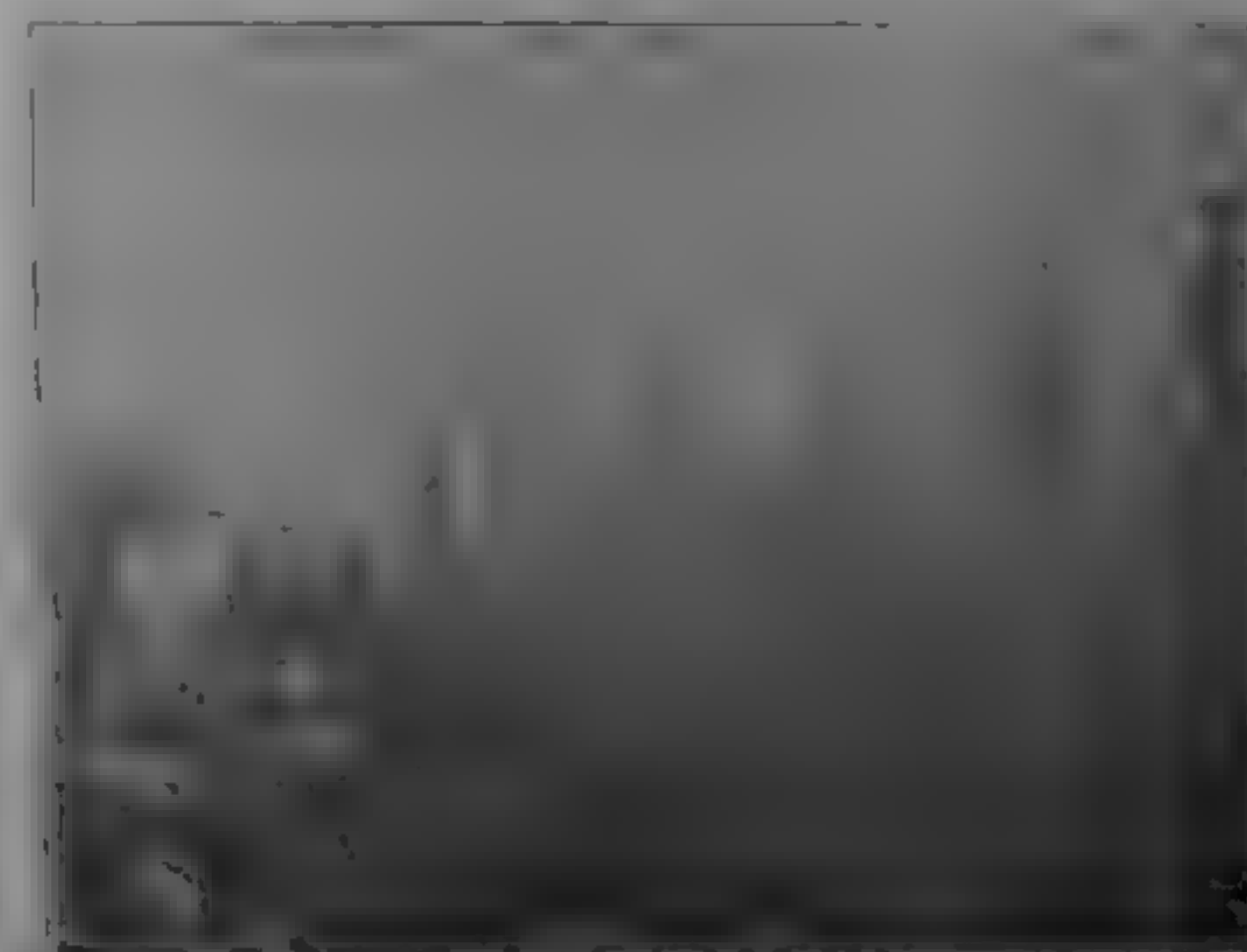
Salvaging Aerial Torpedoes

Loading these unexploded torpedoes for transport to a nearby supply station



Checking Off the Booty

German weighing bolts and nuts that are to be handed over to the Allies



Germans Doing the Labor

German prisoners are loading barges with captured booty under the direction of British officers





Interior of the Cathedral of St. Peter





### Remains of Ypres Building

confidence that the day was  
ragerly cleared the way of  
machine guns as they swept northward,  
maintaining complete coordination  
throughout. On the 6th, a division of

... the enemy's main line of operations, and nothing but surrender or an armistice could save his army from complete disaster.

In all 40 enemy divisions had been used against us in the Meuse Valley battle. Between September 1 and November 6 we took 1,200 prisoners and 400 guns on this front. Our losses engaged were 14,000 men.

th, 76th, 79th, 80th, 82d, 89th, 90th, and 91st. Many of our divisions remained in line for a length of time that required nerves of steel, while others were sent in again after only a few days of rest. The 1st, 5th, 20th, 42d, 77th, 80th, 89th, and 90th were in the line twice. Although some of the divisions were fighting their first battle, they soon became equal to the best.



U.S. DEPT.-C N P S

## Ravaged France

View of Montfaucon in ruins, showing shattered church in background

## OPERATIONS EAST OF THE MEUSE

On the three days preceding November 10, the Third, the Second Colonial, and the Seventeenth French Corps fought a difficult struggle through the Meuse-Hills south of Stenay and forced the enemy into the plain. Meanwhile, my plans for further use of the American forces contemplated an advance between the Meuse and the Moselle in the direction of Longwy by the First Army, while, at the same time, the Second Army should assure the offensive toward the rich iron fields of Briey. These operations were to be followed by an offensive toward Chateau-Salins east of the Moselle, thus isolating Metz. Accordingly, attacks on the American front had been ordered and that of the Second Army was in progress on the morning of November 11, when instructions were received that hostilities should cease at 11 o'clock, A. M.

At this moment the line of the American sector, from right to left, began at Port-sur-Saône, thence across the Moselle to Vandœuvre and through the Woëvre to Bezonvaux in the foothills of the Meuse, thence along to the foothills and through the northern edge of the Woëvre forests to the Meuse at Mouzay, thence along the Meuse connecting with the French under Sedan.

## RELATIONS WITH THE ALLIES

Cooperation among the Allies has at all times been most cordial. A far greater effort has been put forth by the Allied armies and staffs to assist us than could have been expected. The French Government and Army have always



## Belgian Ruins

St. Jean l'Evangéliste, 100 rue de l'Écluse, 1000 Brussels, Belgium

## Havoc Wrought by Huns

Ruins like these were left all along the western front.

## Cathedral of St. John

Used by Germans as a look-out post until Yanks captured city of Strassburg





### Birthplace of Racine Shattered

The village of La Ferre Midou is a mass of ruins as a result of Hun shells.

stood ready to furnish us with supplies, equipment, and transportation and to aid us in every way. In the towns and hamlets wherever our troops have been

relatives and intimate friends than as soldiers of a foreign army. For these things words are quite inadequate to express our gratitude. There can be no doubt that the relations growing out of our associations here assure a permanent friendship between the two peoples. Although we have not been so intimately associated with the people of Great Britain, yet their troops and ours when thrown together have always warmly fraternized. The reception of those of our forces who have passed through England and of those who have been stationed there has always been

enthusiastic. Altogether it has been deeply impressed upon us that the ties of language and blood bring the British and ourselves together completely and

### SEE NATH

There are in Europe altogether including a regiment and some sanitary units with the Italian Army and the organizations at Murmansk, also including those en route from the States, approximately 2,054,347 men less our losses. Of this total there are in France 1,338,169 combatant troops. Forty divisions have arrived, of which the Infantry personnel of 10 have been used as replacements, leaving 30 divisions now in France organized into three armies of three corps each.

The losses of the Americans up to



### Verdun After Bombardment

The German artillery fire on Verdun was terrific; it is practically shot to bits.

November 15 are. Killed and wounded, 36,145; died of disease, 14,811; deaths unclassified, 2,204; wounded, 170,625; prisoners, 2,163; missing, 1,160. We have about 41,000 prisoners.

### COMMENDATION

The duties of the General Staff, as well as those of the Army and corps staffs, have been very ably performed. Especially is this true when we consider the new and difficult problems with which they have been confronted. This body of officers, both as individuals and as an organization, have, I believe, no superiors in professional ability, in efficiency, or in loyalty.

Nothing that we have in France better reflects the efficiency and devotion to

duty of Americans in general than the Service of Supply whose personnel thoroughly imbued with a patriotic desire to do its full duty. They have at all times fully supported the Army in its operations and have been most gratifying.

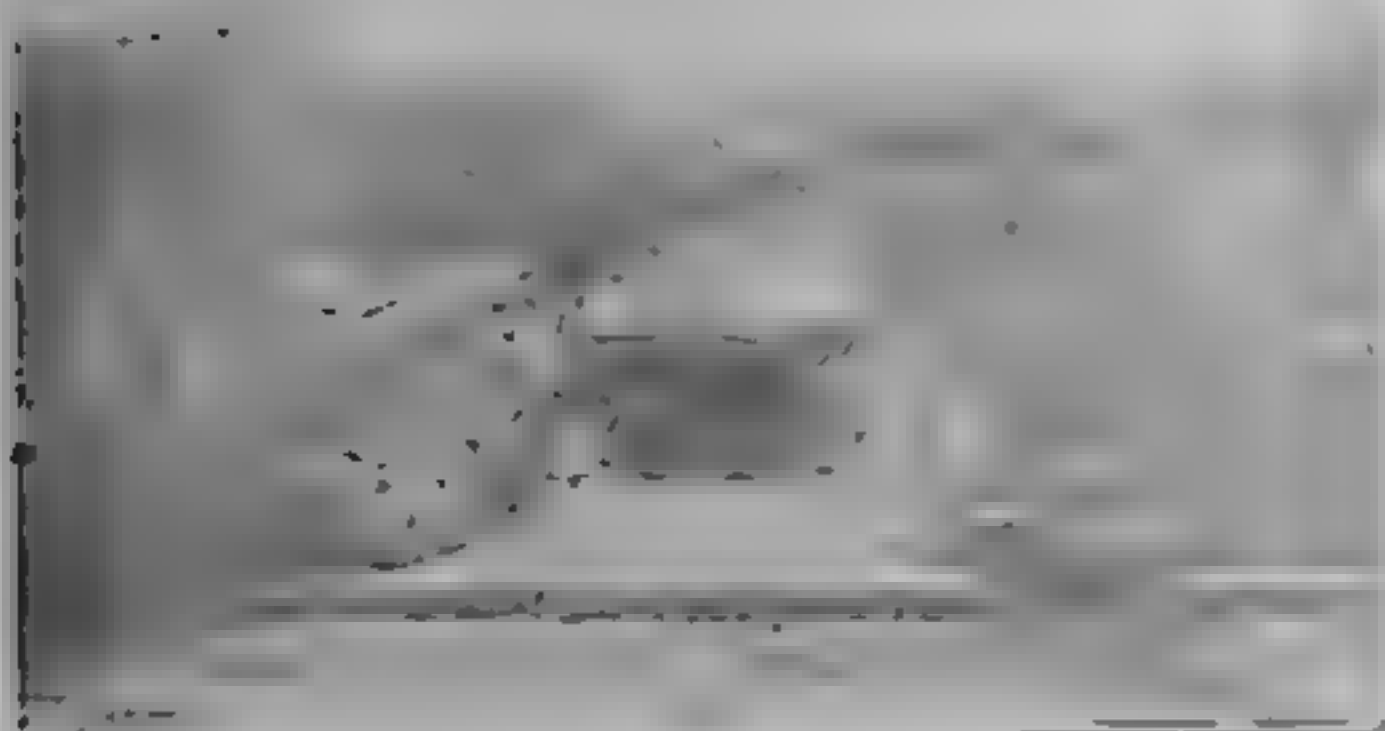
Our Medical Service has been equally efficient and has been most gratifying. The Quartermaster Department has had difficult and various tasks, but has more than met all demands that have been made upon it. Its men



U.S.A.

In the tower of Hotel de Ville at Chatrau Thierry where

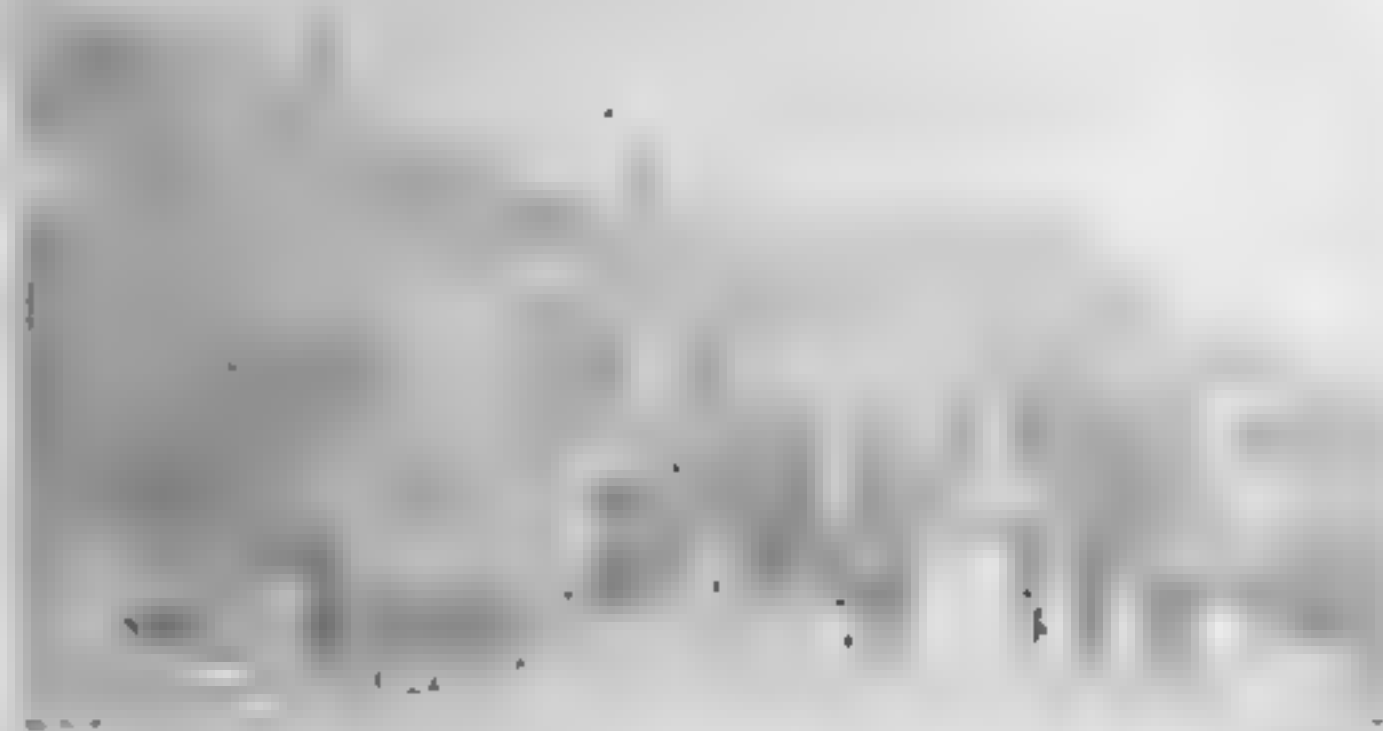
### Where Americans Fought



U.S.A.

### A Brave Attempt

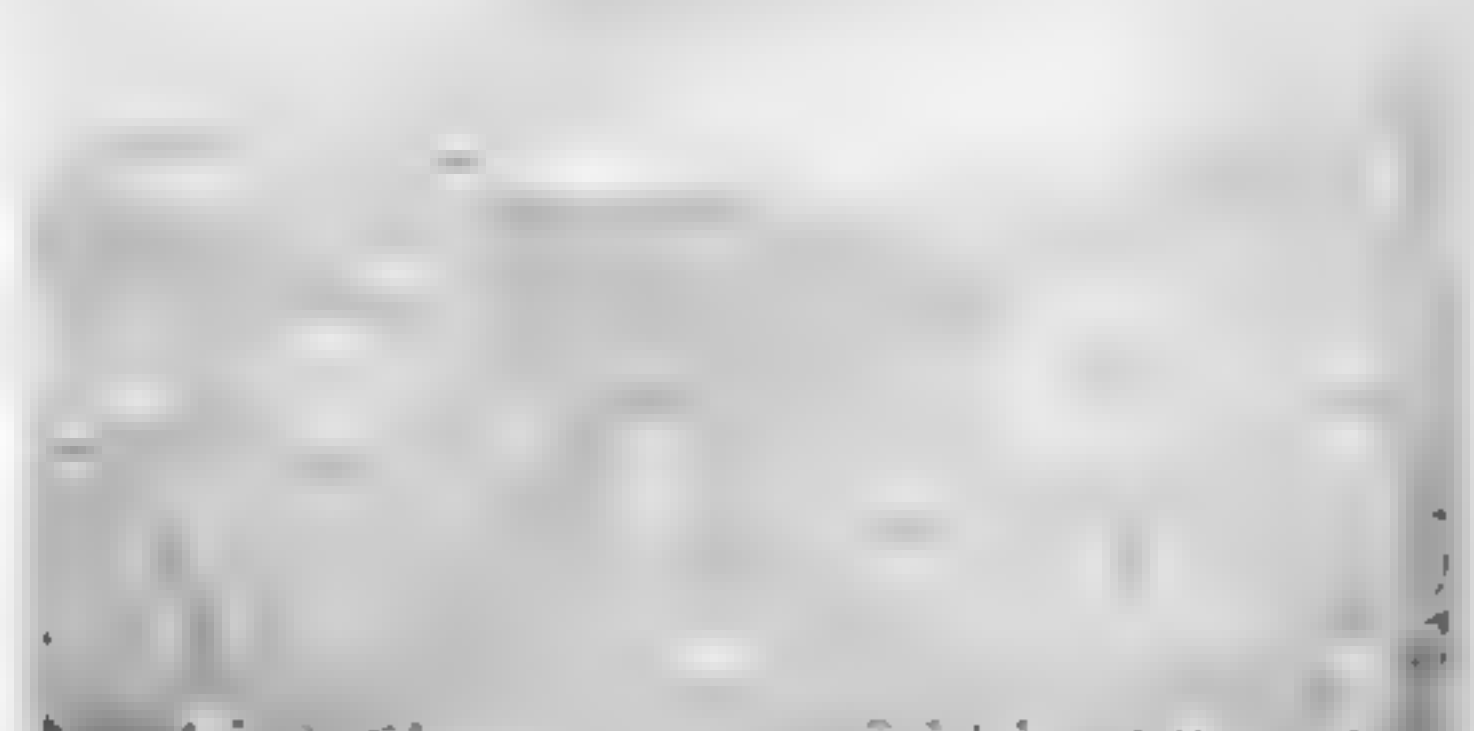
To reestablish a home amidst ruin in what was a prosperous French city.



French Official W.N.P.

### French Town Rebuilt

American engineers and nurses in peering a French village rebuilt by the Americans.



U.S.A.

### In the City of I

The first home rebuilt by the Americans.





French Homes Struck by Shell Fire



Cleaning Up Chateau Thierry



British Col.

What Was Once a Shop

Looking out on the main street of Amiens



Ruins of the Church at Torcy

After the Marines had successfully repulsed the hordes of the Kaiser



Vaux, When the U. S. Infantry Took It

The picture is taken looking in the direction that the gallant doughboys made their heroic advance

ment and its personnel have been exceptionally efficient and deserve every possible commendation.

As to the more technical services, the able personnel of the Ordnance Department of France has splendidly fulfilled its duties both in procurement and in distributing the immense quantities of ordnance required. The officers and men and the young women of the Signal Corps have performed their duties with a large conception of the problem and with a devoted and patriotic spirit to which the perfection of our communications daily testify. While the Engineer Corps has been referred to in another part of this report, it should be further stated that the work has required large vision and high professional skill, and

great credit is due their personnel for the high proficiency that they have constantly maintained.

Our aviators have no equals in daring or in fighting ability and have left a record of courageous deeds that will ever remain a brilliant page in the annals of our Army. While the Tank Corps has had limited opportunities its personnel has responded gallantly on every possible occasion and has shown courage of the highest order.

The Adjutant General's Department has been directed with a systematic thoroughness and excellence that surpassed any previous work of its kind. The Inspector General's Department has risen to the highest standards and throughout has ably assisted command-

ers in the enforcement of discipline. The able personnel of the Judge Advocate General's Department has solved with judgment and wisdom the multitude of difficult legal problems, many of them involving questions of great international importance.

It would be impossible in this brief preliminary report to do justice to the personnel of all the different branches of this organization which I shall cover in detail in a later report.

The Navy in European waters has at all times most cordially aided the Army, and it is most gratifying to report that there has never before been such perfect cooperation between these two branches of the service.

As to Americans in Europe not in the

military services, it is the greatest pleasure to say that, both in official and in private life, they are intensely patriotic and loyal, and have been invariably sympathetic and helpful to the Army.

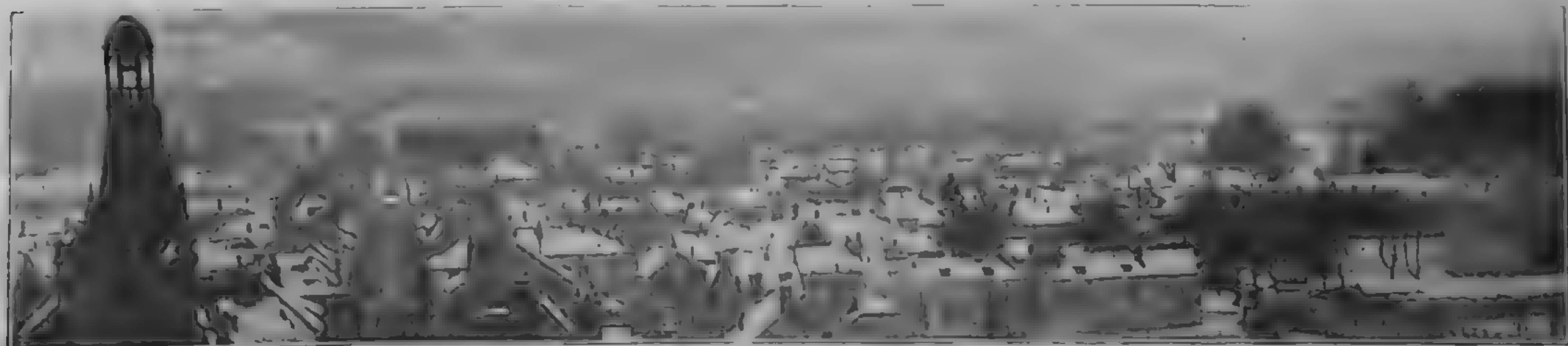
Finally, I pay the supreme tribute to our officers and soldiers of the line. When I think of their heroism, their patience under hardships, their unflinching spirit of offensive action, I am filled with emotion which I am unable to express. Their deeds are immortal, and they have earned the eternal gratitude of our country.

I am, Mr. Secretary, very respectfully,

JOHN J. PERSHING,

General, Commander in Chief  
American Expeditionary Forces.

To the SECRETARY OF WAR.



A General View of the Town of Chateau Thierry

The Germans were posted in the clock tower of the Hotel de Ville with machine guns, but were unable to stem the advance of the U. S. Marines up the street





I. F. S.

### Destruction of French Mines at Lens

The Huns left nothing for Lens, and after a day of intense fighting, they were able to wreck the mines after having worked them during their occupation.



I. F. S.

### Systematic Wrecking

The Germans destroyed the railways, winding gears, ventilating machinery and working plants of the Lens mines.

### AMERICAN LEADERS OF THE WAR

This war has left many names imprinted upon the memories of every nation which has had a part in it—the names of those men who gave of their wisdom, energy, their very life to the cause for which their country was fighting. The military and civil leaders of the Allied Armies have won the love and respect of the people of the world for their undying patriotism, their devotion and loyalty.

The private in the ranks has gained a recognition in this war which he has never been accorded in any war of former times and no one is more eager than he to give to the commanders also the praise that is due them. In fact it is a point worthy of note that the common soldier has come out of this European War with a great respect for those in command and very little blame. This is true of the men of all the Allied Armies. Tommy, Italian soldier, our own boys—all of them.

### ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

Commander in chief, President Woodrow Wilson

Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker

The president had first to overcome the feeling in the country against war and then to gain the cooperation of all his workers in the gigantic undertaking that he had entered upon and has now so successfully finished. Secretary Baker was branded as a pacifist at the beginning of the war and worked against an antagonistic public sentiment for many months but he came through the testing time with flying colors and those who



Remains of a Machine Shop

were so ready with their fears and blame at one time, now are more than ready to add their praise to that of the rest of the country.

So much for the civilian leaders of the army; theirs is always the unspectacular part that demands the utmost devotion and receives the greatest censure.

Although America had three full organized army corps on the western

### NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES

Commander in chief, President Woodrow Wilson

### AMERICAN ARMY AT THE FRONT



### The Wreckage Outside of One of the Pits

A sample of the Hun's thoroughness in destruction. Left in ruins.



### Out of the Pits



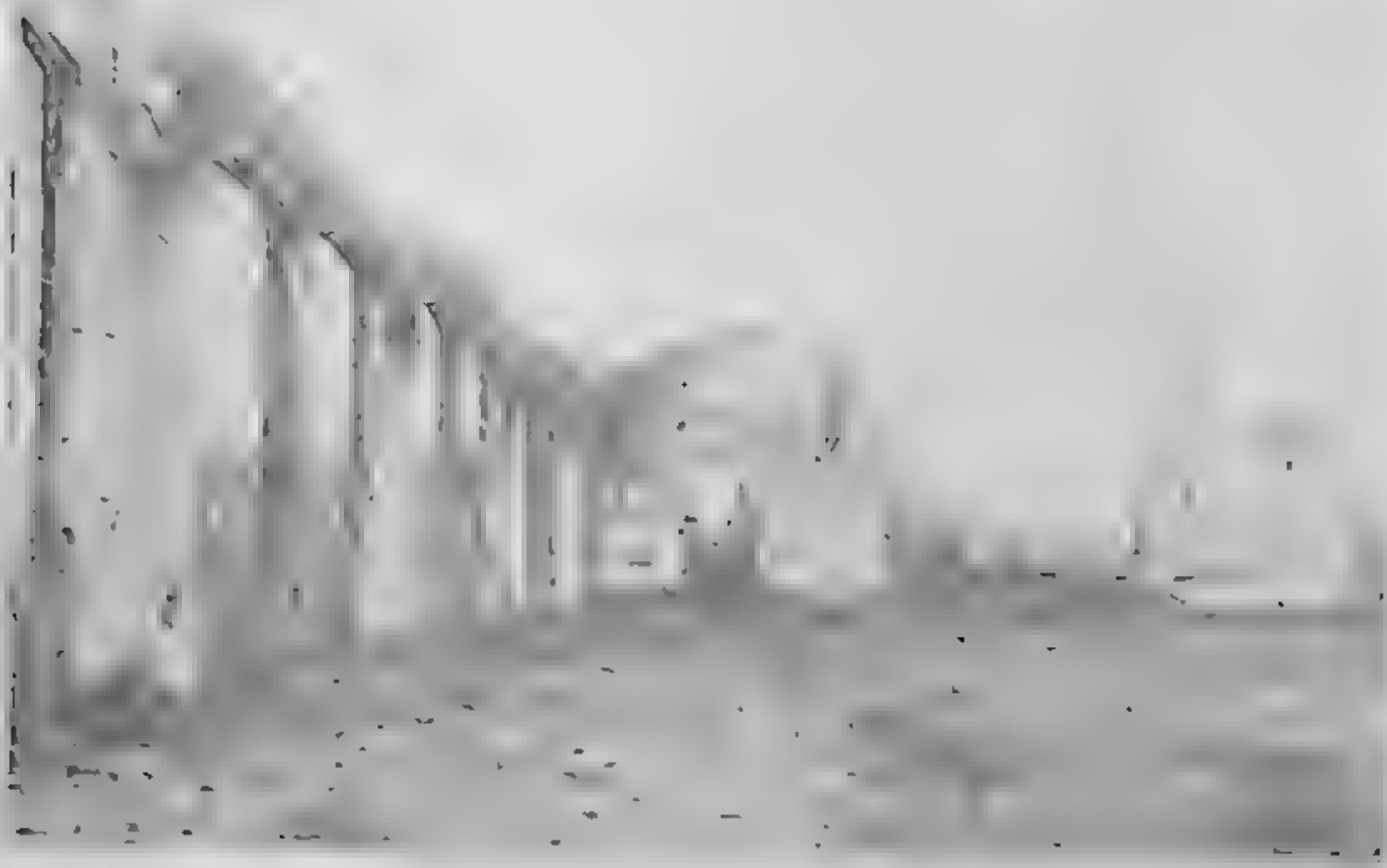
## 1ST ARMY CORPS

26th Division  
Major Gen. Clarence R. Edwards,  
Col. Cassius M. Dowell, Chief of  
Staff, Adjutant

## 12d Division

## 11st Division (Sunset)

Col. J. H. White, Chief of  
Staff, Adjutant



## Not a Machine Left Standing

There is nothing to mark the spot where the machinery of the French zinc factory was.

12d Division, National Guard (Rainbow), Troops from Twenty-six States

## 1st Division

Major Gen. Charles P. Summerall, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. Campbell King, Chief of Staff

Major H. K. Loughry, Adjutant General

## 2d Division

(U. S. M. C.)

Brig. Gen. John E. LeJeune, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. Preston Brown, Chief of Staff.

## 42d Division (Rainbow)

Major Gen. C. T. Menoher, Commanding.

Not announced, Chief of Staff

Major Walter I. Powers, Adjutant General

## 2D ARMY CORPS

Major Gen. Robert Lee Bullard, Commanding

4th Division, Regular Army

28th Division, National Guard (Pennsylvania).

30th Division, National Guard (Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, District of Columbia).



## Amid the Ruins Left by the Germans

What was once a zinc factory looks now like a heap of iron junk.

Division, National Guard (Missouri and Kansas)

77th Division, National Army (New York)

82d Division, National Army (Georgia, Alabama and Florida)

## 1th Division

Major Gen. George H. Cameron, Commanding

Lieut. Col. Christian A. Bach, Chief of Staff

Major Jesse D. Elliott, Adjutant General

## 28th Division

Major Gen. C. H. Muir, Commanding

Not announced, Chief of Staff

## 35th Division (Wild Cat)

Major Gen. Edward M. Lewis, Commanding

Lieut. Col. Robert B. McBride, Chief of Staff

Lieut. Col. Francis B. Hinkle, Adjutant General

## 35th Division

Major Gen. Peter E. Traub, Commanding

Colonel Robert McCleave, Chief of Staff

Major J. M. Holson, Adjutant General

## 77th Division (Upton)

Major Gen. George B. Duncan, Commanding.

Not announced, Chief of Staff

Major W. N. Haskell, Adjutant General

## 82d Division

Major Gen. W. P. Buraham, Commanding

Lieut. Col. Royden E. Beebe, Chief of Staff

Lieut. Col. John R. Thomas, Adjutant General

## 3D ARMY CORPS

Major Gen. William M. Wright, Commanding

4th Division, Regular Army.

5th Division, Regular Army.

27th Division, National Guard (New York).

33d Division, National Guard (Illinois).

78th Division, National Army (Delaware and New York)

80th Division, National Army (New Jersey, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware and District of Columbia).

## 3d Division

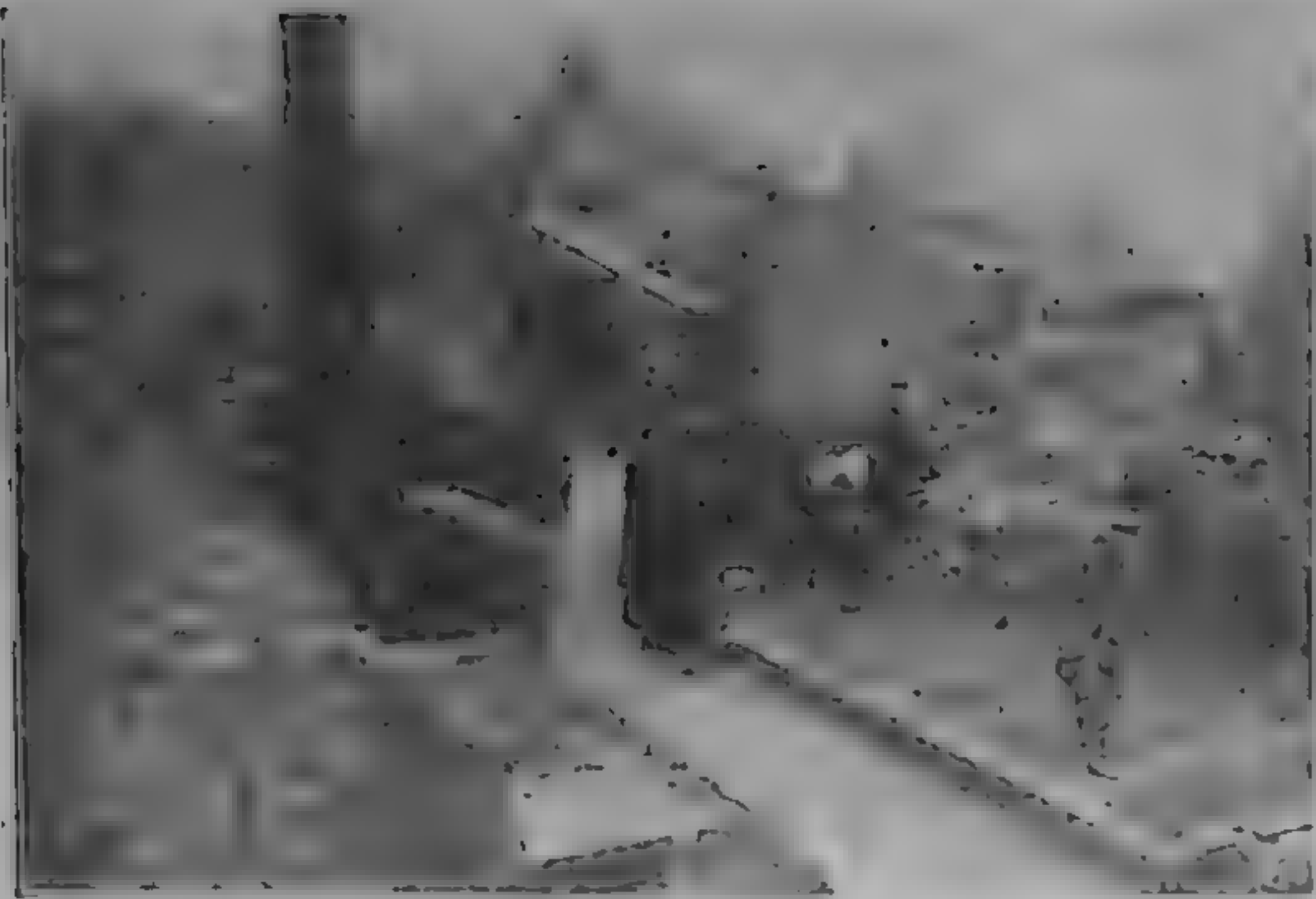
Major Gen. Joseph T. Dickman, Commanding



## Systematic Destruction of French Factories

The Germans exploded a mine at the foot of each chimney and destroyed in a minute a French zinc factory, which four years of work had built.





D. U. A. U.

### Decorating Soldiers' Graves

American nurses and soldiers decorating graves in Maissey—a town captured by Germans in 1914 and again in 1917.



French Official—D. W. N. U.

**In the Valley of the Meurthe and the Moselle**  
A beautiful road running through this wooded valley of the rivers made famous by this war.

Colonel Robert H. Kelton, Chief of Staff.

Captain Frank L. Purdon, Adjutant General.

#### 5th Division

Major Gen. John E. McMahon, Commanding.

Colonel Ralph E. Ingram, Chief of Staff.

Major David P. Word, Adjutant General.

#### 27th Division (New York)

Major Gen. J. F. O'Ryan, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. Stanley H. Ford, Chief of Staff.

Lieut. Col. Frank W. Ward, Adjutant General.

#### 33d Division

Major Gen. George Bell, Jr., Commanding.

Colonel William K. Nayler, Chief of Staff.

Not announced, Adjutant General.

#### 78th Division

Major Gen. James H. McRae, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. Harry N. Coates, Chief of Staff.

Major William T. MacMullan, Adjutant General.

#### 80th Division

Major Gen. Adelbert Cronkleton, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. William H. Waldron, Chief of Staff.

Major Steven C. Clark, Adjutant General.

#### 4TH ARMY CORPS

Major Gen. George W. Read, Commanding.

81d Division, National Army (Ohio and Pennsylvania).



D. U. A. U.

### The Final Touch of the Hun Destruction

Not satisfied with what they had destroyed and burned in the town, the Germans placed mines in the streets of Reims.

89th Division, National Army (Kansas, Missouri, South Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona)

37th Division, Guard Army (Ohio)

29th Division, Guard Army (New Jersey, Virginia, Delaware, Maryland and District of Columbia)

Division, National Army (Texas, Oklahoma)

92d Division, National Army (negro)

#### 29th Division

Major Gen. C. G. Morton, Commanding

Colonel George S. Goodale, Chief of Staff

Major James A. Ulin, Adjutant General

#### 37th Division

Major Gen. C. F. Cornsforth, Commanding

Lieut. Col. F. J. ...

Major ...

#### 89th Division

Major Gen. E. F. Glenn, Commanding

Lieut. Col. C. A. ...

Major ...

#### 90th Division

Major Gen. Henry L. Allen, Commanding

Colonel John J. Kingman, Chief of Staff

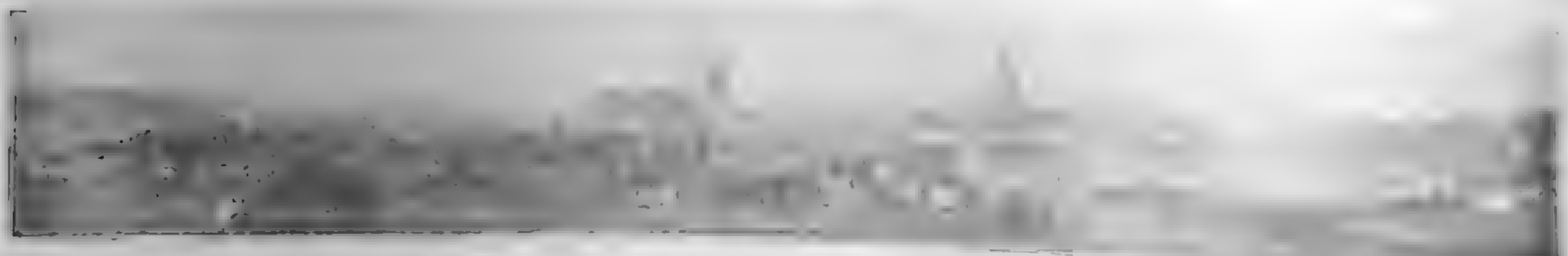
Major Wyatt O. Selkirk, Adjutant General

#### 92d Division

Major Gen. C. A. Ballou, Commanding

Lieut. Col. Allen J. Greer, Chief of Staff

Major Sherman Whipple, Adjutant General



D. U. A. U.

### Soissons of Today: Ruins of Once Beautiful French City

The city is now a mass of ruins; wrecked cathedrals, empty houses and debris littered streets. The French...





The Actions of the Germans knew No Limit

### III ARMY CORPS

Yorkland and District of

National Army (Michigan)

Division, National Army (Washington, Oregon, Alaska, California, Nevada, Montana, Wyoming)

6th Division

Col. James B. Erwin, Commanding

James M. Pickering, Chief of

Col. Robert S. Knox, Adjutant General

30th Division

Major Gen. W. R. Smith, Commanding

Colonel E. J. Williams, Chief of Staff

Major William R. Scott, Adjutant General

76th Division

Major Gen. Harry F. Hodges, Commanding



I. F. S.

### "Canada's Golgotha"

This monument is the work of Capt. Derwent Wood, A. R. A., and depicts the crucifixion of a Canadian prisoner by the Huns.

nans for killing the wounded

Not announced, Chief of Staff.

Major George M. Peck, Adjutant General

79th Division

Major Gen. Joseph E. Kuhn, Commanding

Colonel Tenny Ross, Chief of Staff

Major Charles B. Moore, Adjutant General

85th Division

Major Gen. C. W. Kennedy, Commanding

Colonel Edgar T. Collins, Chief of Staff

Lieut. Col. Clarence Linniger, Adjutant General

91st Division

Brig. Gen. F. H. Foltz, Commanding

Colonel Herbert J. Brice, Chief of Staff

Major Frederick W. Manley, Adjutant General

UNASSIGNED TO CORPS

81st Division

Major Gen. C. J. Bailey, Commanding

Colonel Charles D. Roberts, Chief of Staff

Major Arthur E. Ahrends, Adjutant General

93d Division

Not announced, Commanding.

Major Lee S. Tillotson, Adjutant General



### In Territory Invaded by the Austrians

In territory invaded Sept. 2, a group of 100 Jews being mercilessly murdered by a detachment of Austrians.



By studio

### Gas and Flame Attack

This form of warfare was introduced by the Germans to their own later





Copyright—U. & U.

### Wringing the Prussian Iron

In the great struggle now happily ended, not only have the each

for





Hero King of Europe

Doing the Unusual

the ordinary  
he channel

Queen Elizabeth of Belgium

She has wept at her peoples' plight and has nursed and cheered her soldiers at the front.



U. S. PRESS—U. S. U.

The King and Queen Returning to Brussels

It was an occasion of real rejoicing and thanksgiving for the monarchs and their people

## THE HERO KING

Many crowns have fallen as the result of the World War but one crown has been more firmly established, more looked up to and respected because of the part its wearer took in the events of the past five years. In all future histories of the crisis in the world's well-being through which we have been passing, no name will stand out with greater eminence than that of Albert, King of

the Belgians. It was his decision on the memorable Sunday, August 2, 1914, when he declared for honor and not for temporary immunity from strife, that supplied the keynote to the great struggle. This decision, taken at the moment when the foe was thundering at the gates of his little kingdom, was upheld during all the years of the struggle. The fact that he was driven from his capital, that

his land and his people suffered untold mistreatment, did not alter his decision. He was in the field with his troops, suffering their privations with them and facing danger as few leaders did. His wife stood by him and her time was spent in hospitals and emergency huts, doing her share to lighten the burden of the suffering.

The return of the Belgians to the part

of their country that had been held by Germany for years was marked by rejoicings. Devastated though the land was, gone many of the homes and many of the men and women who should have been there to take part in the triumphal entry, Belgium rose above the sorrows of individual loss and was happy in the fact that Belgium was her own again.

Scenes of enthusiasm marked the re-

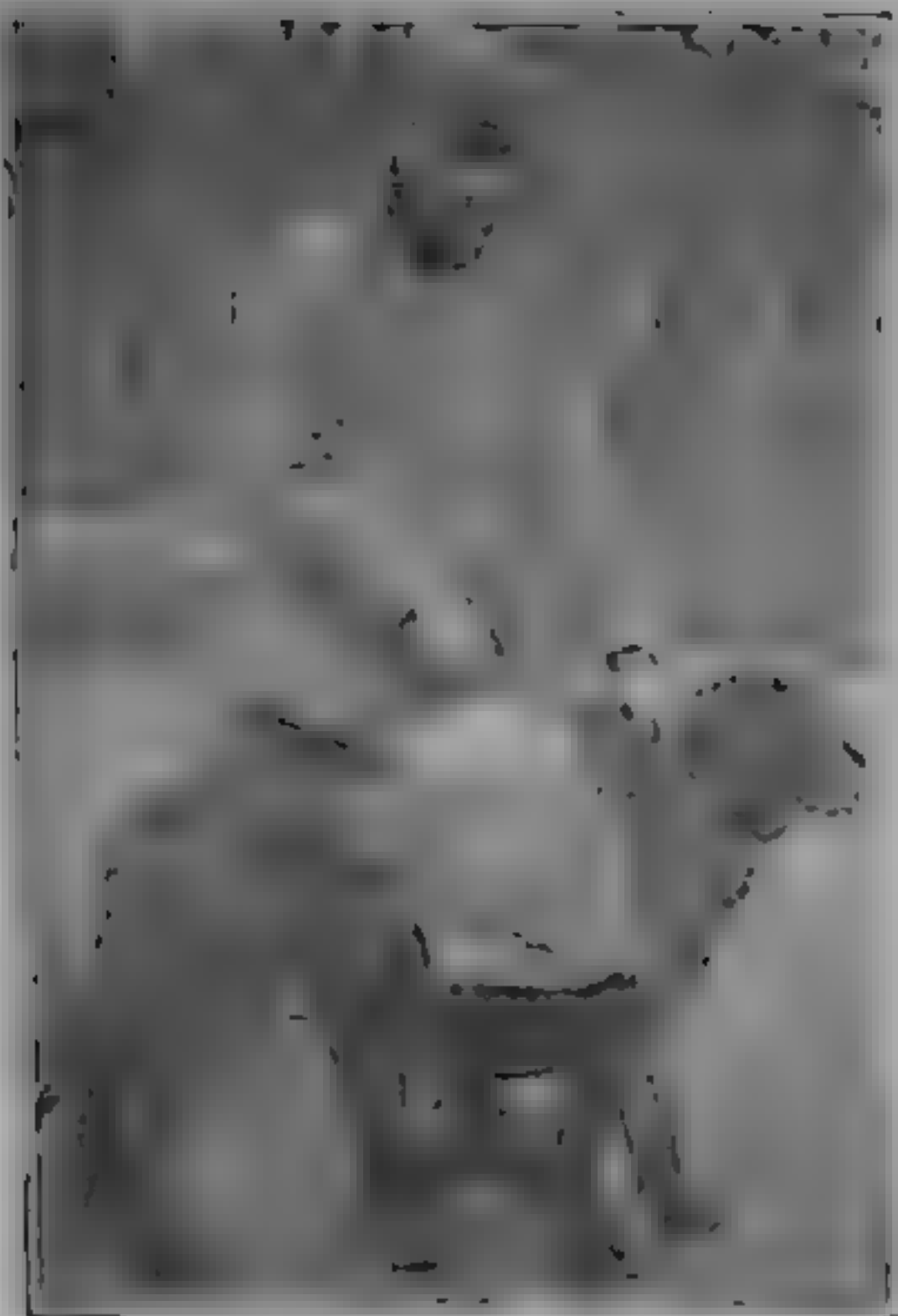


King Albert's Visit to General Pershing

U. S. S.

The King and Queen of the Belgians on the balcony of General Pershing's headquarters at Chaumont, France, while the French and American guards of honor stand





### Dogs of War

Many a life was saved in this war by the dogs who crawled over No Man's Land with coffee and cartridges.

occupation of the whole of Belgium by King Albert and his troops from the time King's, Oudet and Oudet were free from the result of being killed by the Germans and their allies until King's, Albert, Oudet and Oudet of the country was evacuated by the Germans. In each of the larger towns at the time of the entry of the king and his soldiers the inhabitants sought in every way imaginable to show their delight at the restoration of the old regime and their liberation from the hated enemy who had oppressed them for four years and more.

The state entry into Antwerp was made on Nov. 20 and into Brussels on the 21st.

Having been received enthusiastically by the inhabitants of his redeemed capital, King Albert made an important speech from the throne in parliament—his first utterance in the capital since almost the beginning of the war. Near the throne stood Gen. Pershing, representing the American army; Gen. Plummer of the British army, and other generals. The chamber was filled with members, and in the galleries was the diplomatic corps, including Brand Whitlock, the American minister.

In his address King Albert said "The necessity of a fruitful union demands the sincere collaboration of all citizens of the same country without distinction of origin or language. In this domain of language the strictest

equality and the most absolute justice will decide over the elaboration of projects which the government will submit to the national representatives.

"As regards the interests of the future and the welfare sought to be attained, the king declared that the nation must be able to speak its own language and to give to him his full intellectual development, especially higher education."

In regard to the "status of Belgium," he declared:

"Belgium, victorious and freed from the neutrality that was imposed upon her by states which have been shattered to their foundation by war, will enjoy complete independence. Belgium, re-established in all its rights, will rule its destinies according to its aspirations and in full sovereignty."

In speaking of the manner in which the war had been brought to a successful conclusion, King Albert referred with gratitude to the great efforts of all the entente countries and of the United States, "a new and stalwart ally which added the weight of her effort, so great and enthusiastic, to that of the other nations and caused our formidable adversary to totter."

Near the close of his address the king paid a further glowing tribute to the entente nations and made a striking reference to America, which, he declared, had saved Belgium from famine.



### Explosion of Land Mine

One of the most effective instruments of modern warfare.



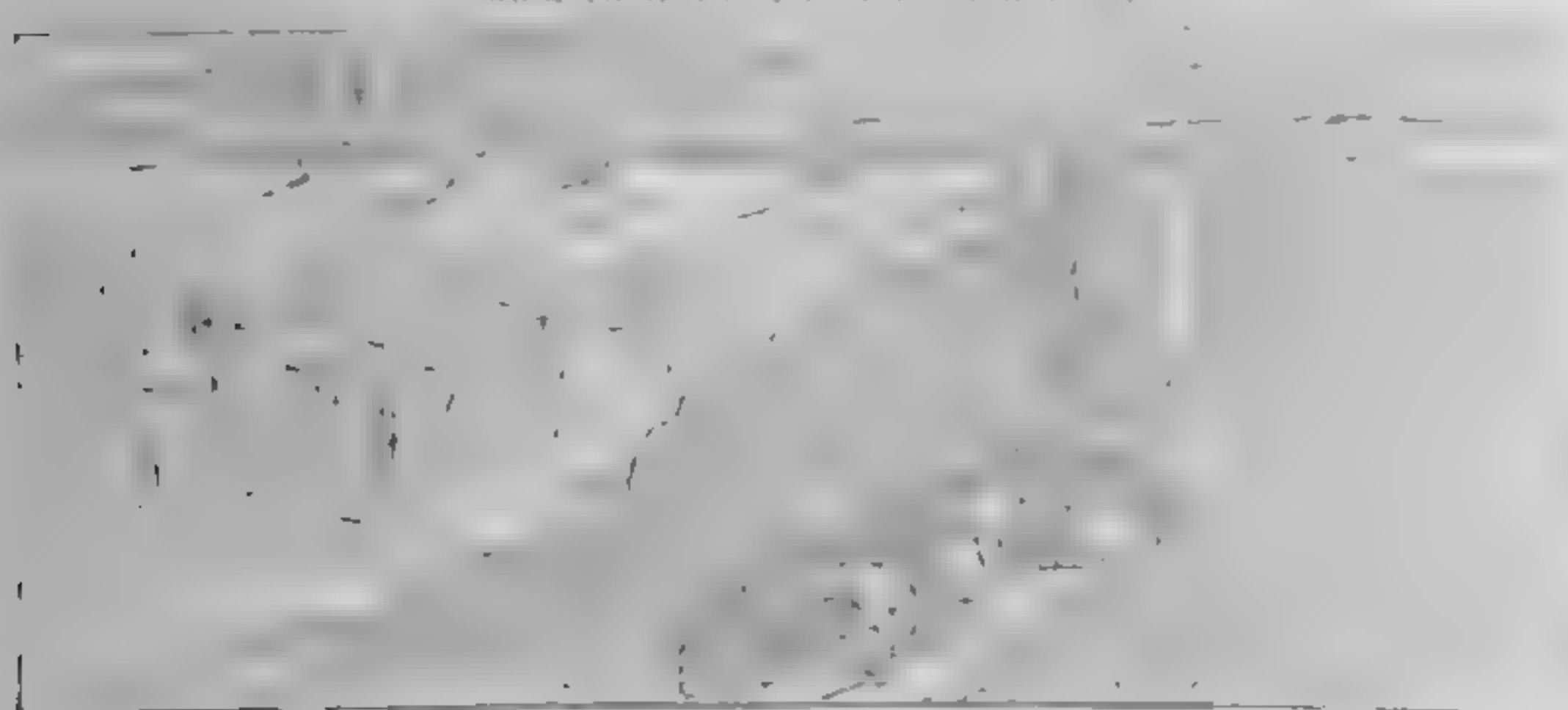
### French Army Made Great Use of Dogs

Two men could sit on the seat of this wagonette and the team could serve to rush forward ammunition during a battle.



### After a Long, Hot Hike

Sammies in France were always glad for a refreshingly cool stream in which to kick their tired feet after a hike.



### Unconscious of Their Danger

Germans in their trenches and French sappers laying a mine below



### Huge Crater Made by Exploded Mine

is exploded by the Germans, who were forced out of a French position by the Allies.



### Armies



### After the Explosion of the Mine





First American Objective Won 1-1



On Duty



Com. Pub. Inf. - I. F. S.

During a Lull in the Fighting

A lone doughboy taking it easy in the doorway of his shell-proof dug-out.



French Official - I. F. S.

Making Mattresses

American soldiers making mattresses to use in their trenches.



Com. Pub. Inf. - I. F. S.

A Stitch in Time

Americans near the front mending their clothes in front of the little pup tents in which they sleep while in billet.



CLFS

A Yank Dug-Out

Not far from Metz which was bombarded successfully in the American advance



Com. Pub. Inf. - I. F. S.

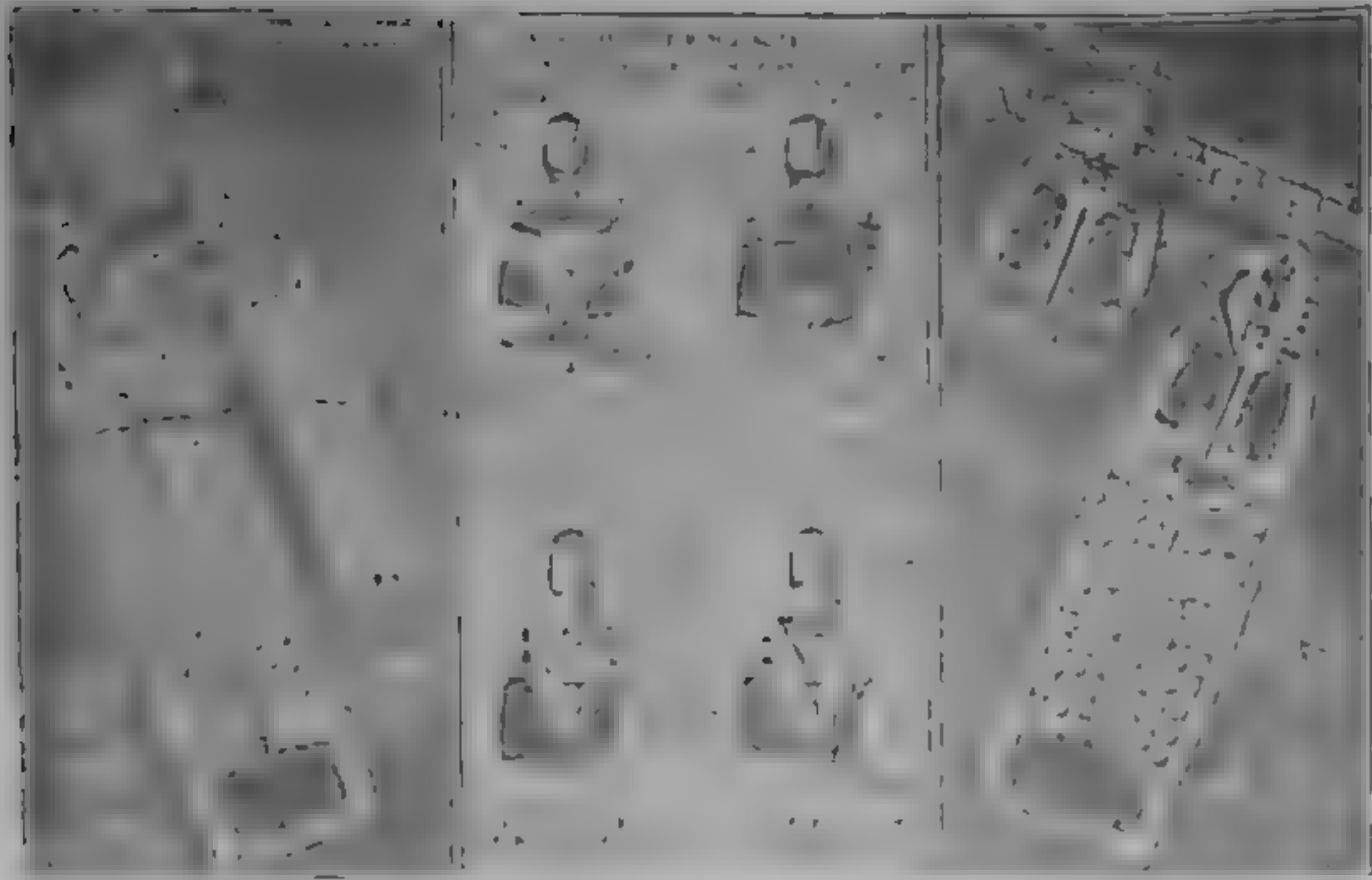
Racing Not Allowed

Military traffic on the main square corner



Canadian Troops Leaving Trenches





Graphic—U. &amp; U.

### Shrapnel Shells

Showing the composition and workings of these shells



Graphic—U. &amp; U.

### Hand Grenades

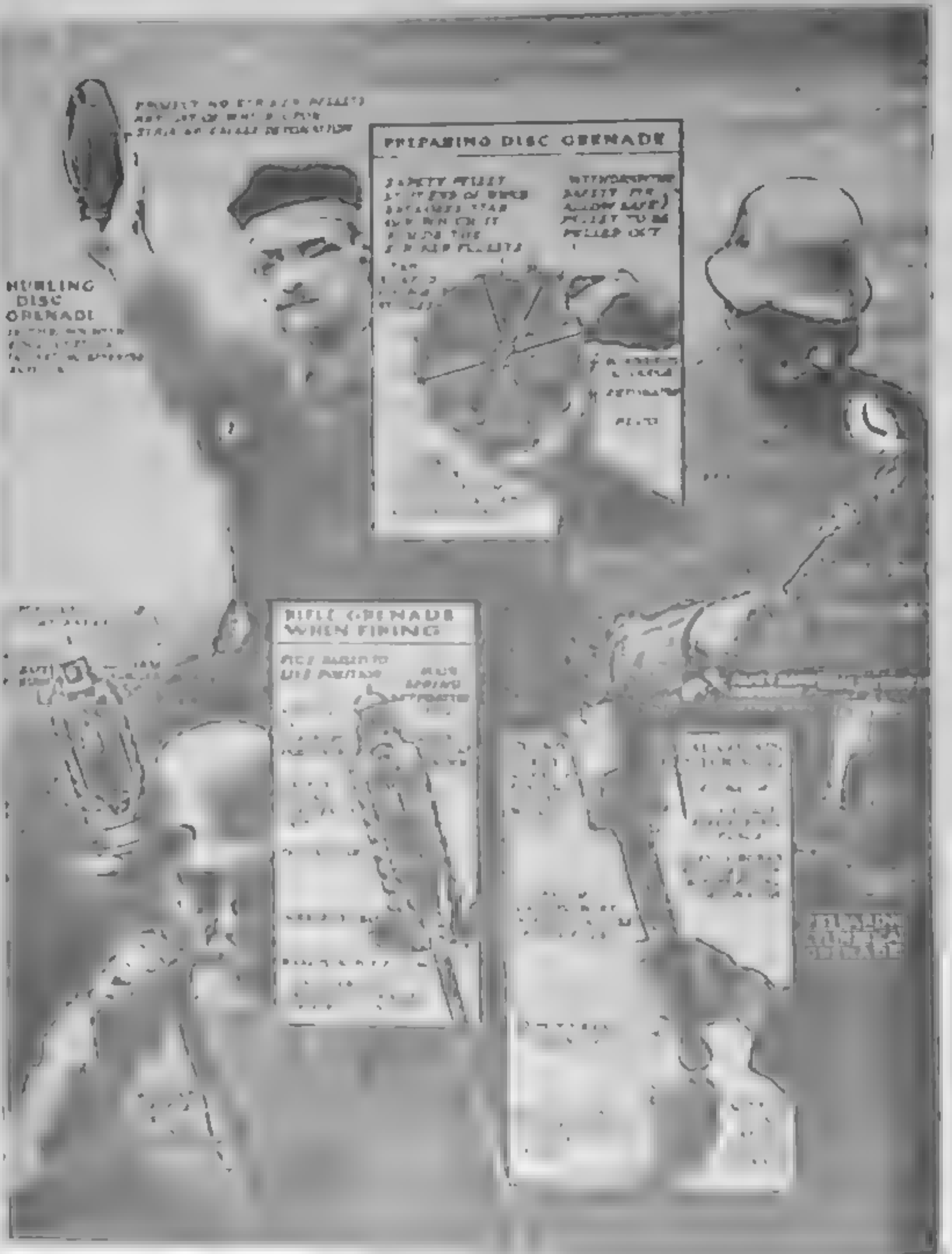
At the left and right are time grenades, in the center, a percussion grenade



Com. Pub. Inf.—U. &amp; U.

### Marines Acquiring Skill with Rifle Grenades

The French gave our boys their first lessons in firing rifle grenades



U. &amp; U.

### Getting Gas Out of the Trenches

Protected by a mask and respirator, the soldiers went into the trenches after a gas attack and beat out the heavy gases.



Com. Pub. Inf.—U. &amp; U.

### Ready for a Gas Attack

It is not an





U. S.

### German Airman's Pet Machine

It is the favorite of the German aviators owing to its lightness and handiness.



Graphic—U. S. U.

### The Parachute as Guardian Angel

It is the last hope of the pilot and the crew in case of an emergency.



Graphic—U. S. U.

### Eight to One

When his machine caught fire this plucky British aviator climbed over the left hand bottom plane and controlled the machine from the side of the fuselage.



Graphic—U. S. U.

### Feeders of Front Line

Airplanes dropped ammunition for machine guns in forward positions.

### AS THE BIRD FLIES

Most of us are old enough to remember when men sat about and discussed the experiments with flying machines as "the work of dreamers". Who, even a dozen years ago would have predicted that heavier than air machines would cross the ocean and that dirigible passenger machines could be used for regular transatlantic service? Yet today we would look with pity upon the man so far behind the times that he would deny such development in air service.

Although way back about the time Columbus discovered America, Leonardo da Vinci had worked out the plans of a machine to be run by man-power, the experiment never worked for it required more exertion than any man could put forth. The first real airplane that at all resembled the modern flying machine was constructed by W. S. Henson, an English inventor, in 1843. It was a monoplane with a steam engine turning his two propellers, but inherent defects in the construction made it impossible to use the machine except on a down grade.

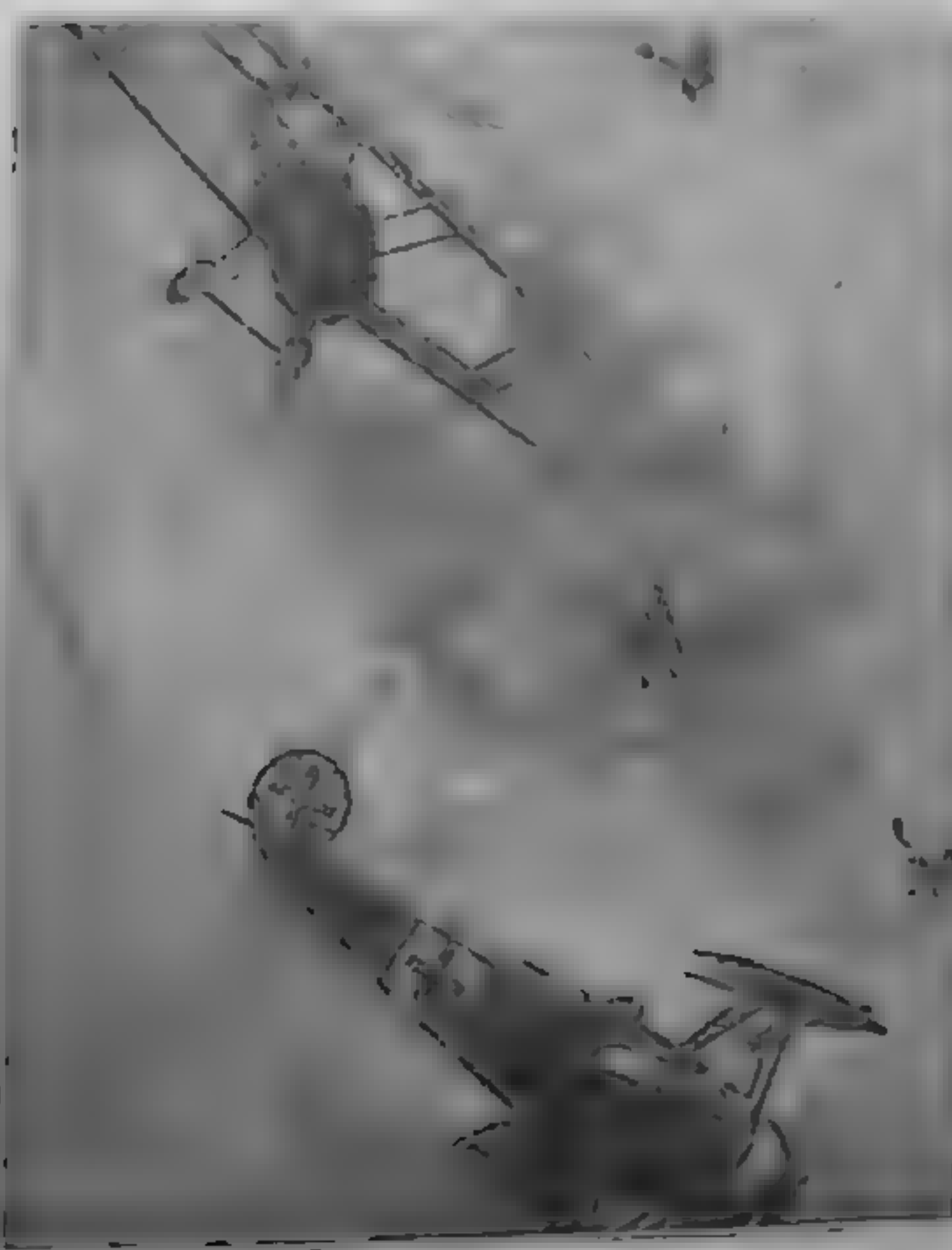
Lilienthal in Germany, and Sir Hiram Maxim in England added much to the experimental history, as did Octave Chanute of Chicago. Chanute's biplane, (Continued on page 52)



Graphic—U. S. U.

### Flying Boats

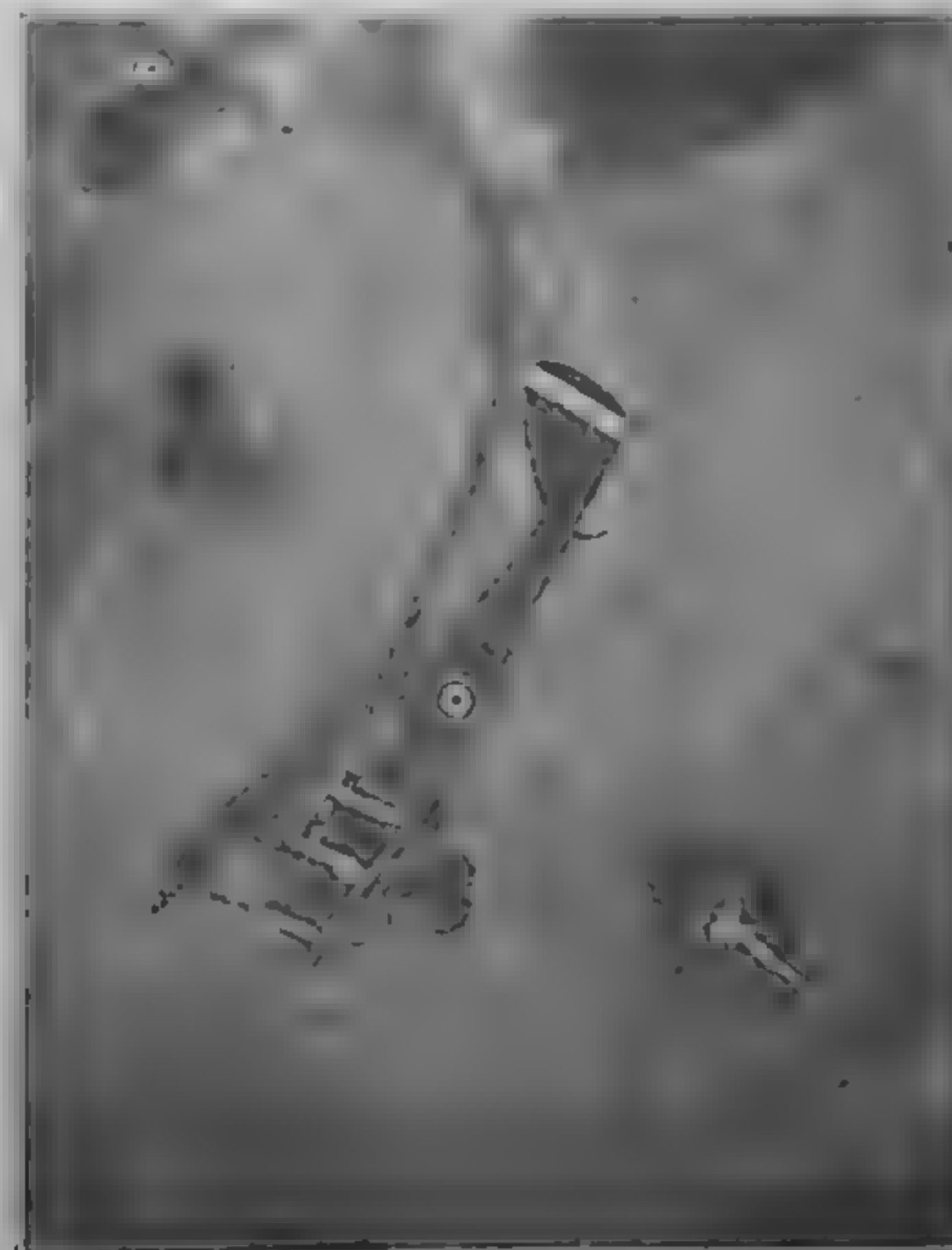
They were a terror to evil-doers at sea—that is, enemy subs engaged in sinking peaceful traders.



Graphic—U. S. U.

### The End of the Red Baron

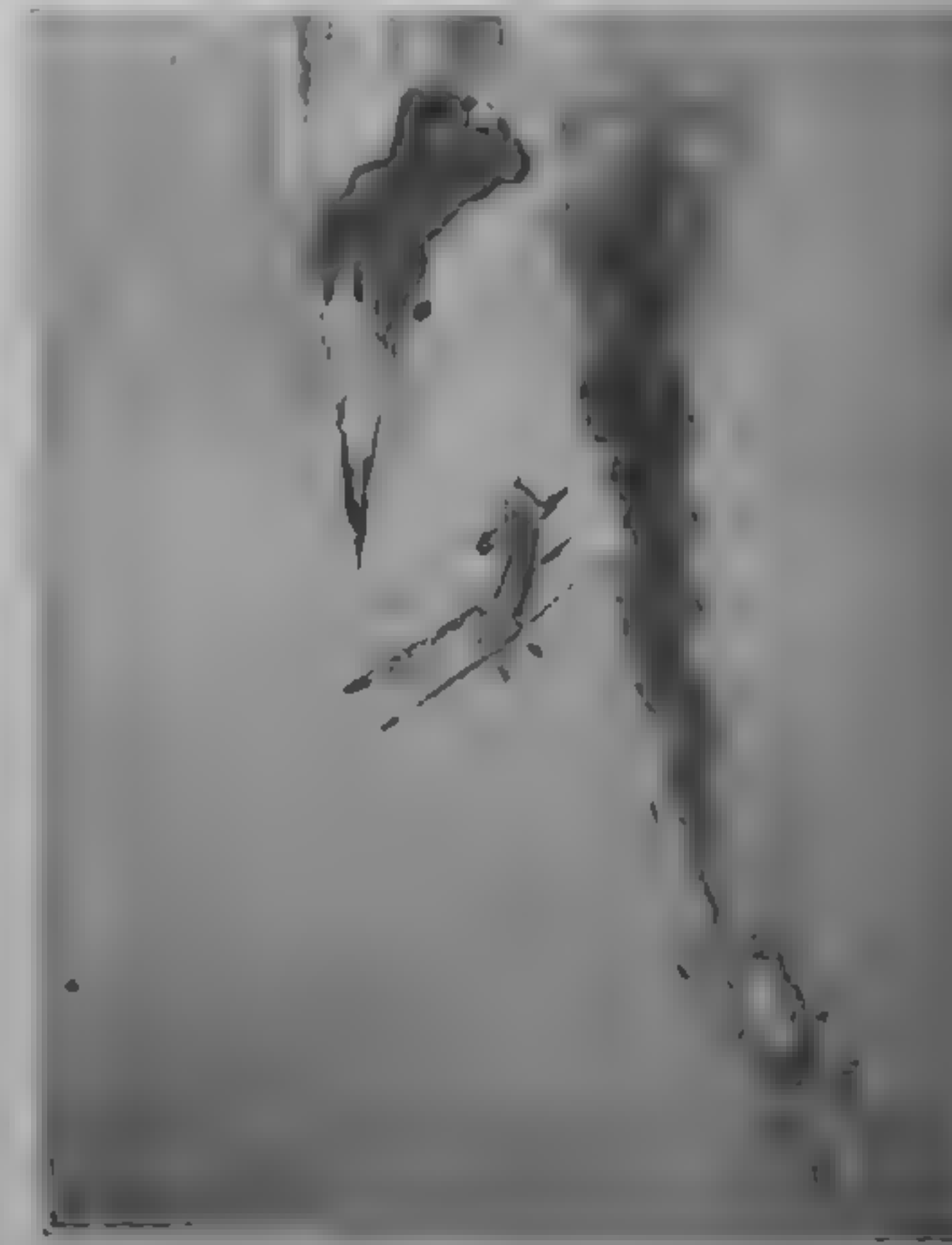
The famous German aviator in his blood red triplane is defeated by Allied flyers.



Graphic—U. S. U.

### Caught by an Anti-Aircraft Gun

Chief of the enemy's anti-aircraft guns was "Anthe" that could pitch a shell to any height at which a machine can fly.



Graphic—U. S. U.

### Kite Balloons

In the case illustrated an enemy scout dove suddenly under an Allied Lushan. His bullets pierced the envelope and set fire to it.





© L. Illustration—U. &amp; U.

**A French Air Bombardment**

German planes can be seen rising for combat with the French bombers.



© Com. Pub. Int.—U. &amp; U.

**Hitting the Mark**

American aviator dropping bombs and hitting his objective.



I. P. H.

**Observing Planes**

Making a tremendous din as they hover over headquarters at the U. S. Marine Aviation Field.



British Official—I. P. H.

**Airplane Hospital**

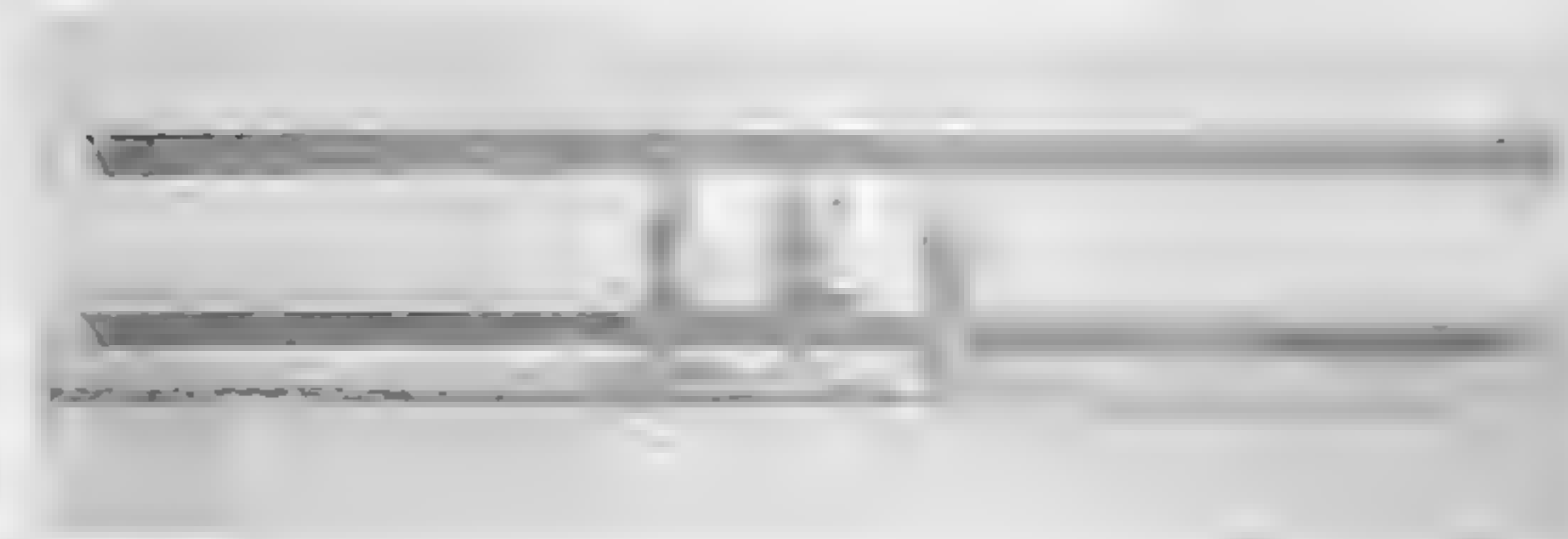
At this hospital in France, British planes damaged in action were repaired.



C. I. I.

**Brought Down in Air Raid**

Several German ships of the Gotha type were driven to port.



© Com. Pub. Int.—U. &amp; U.

**Caproni B****Aero Station on Front**

A canvas bungalow for protection of pilots.





### The Famous NC-4

made its successful flight across the Atlantic, landing at Lisbon, Portugal.

I. P. S.

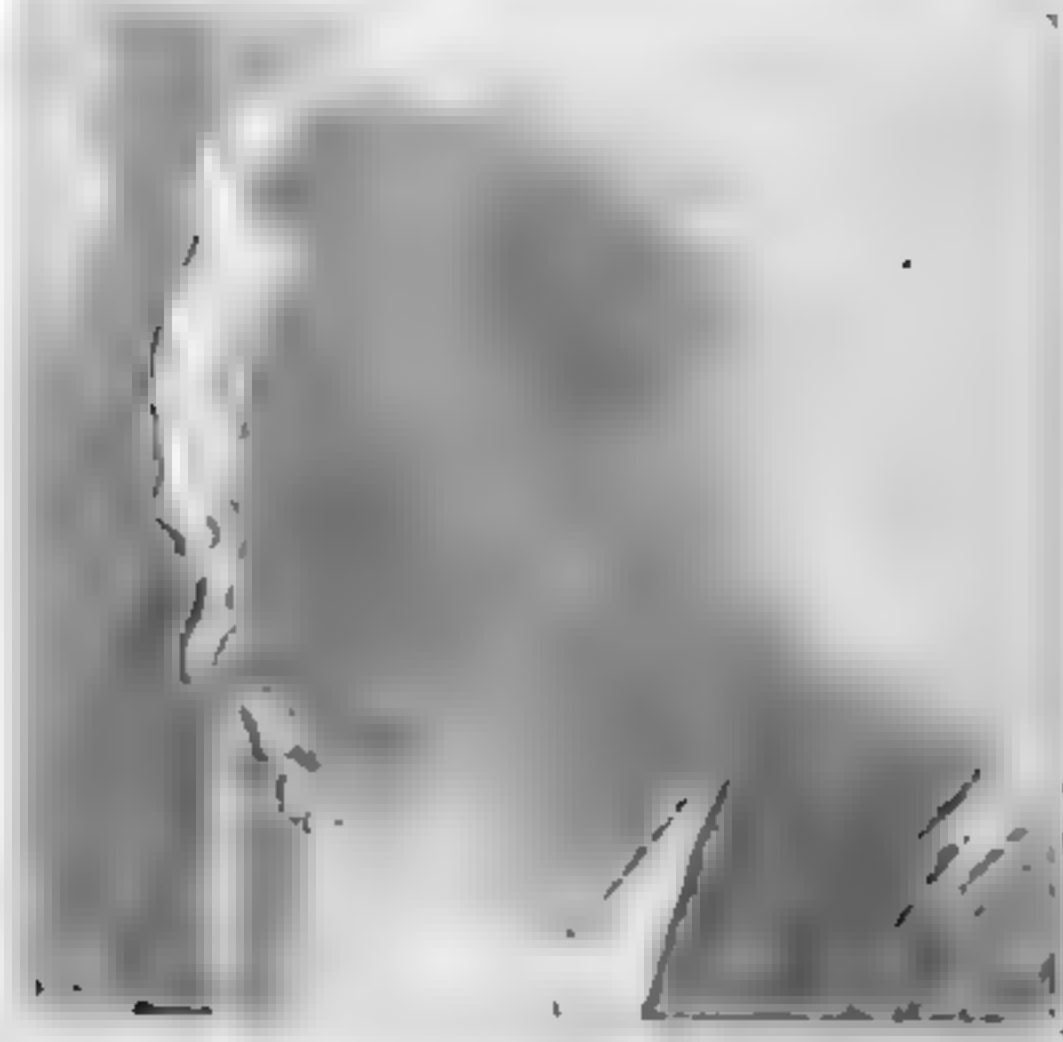


### Commander Reed

Arrived on his arrival at Lisbon, Portugal in the NC-4

made in 1895, was practically of today in general construction. It lacked certain details necessary for sustained flight.

Although the Wright brothers had experimented with flying machines since their childhood, it was not until 1908 that they felt sure enough of themselves to give public demonstrations of their machine. Men came from all over the world to see their work and from that time the progress of air flight knowledge was rapid.



### A Gallant Attempt

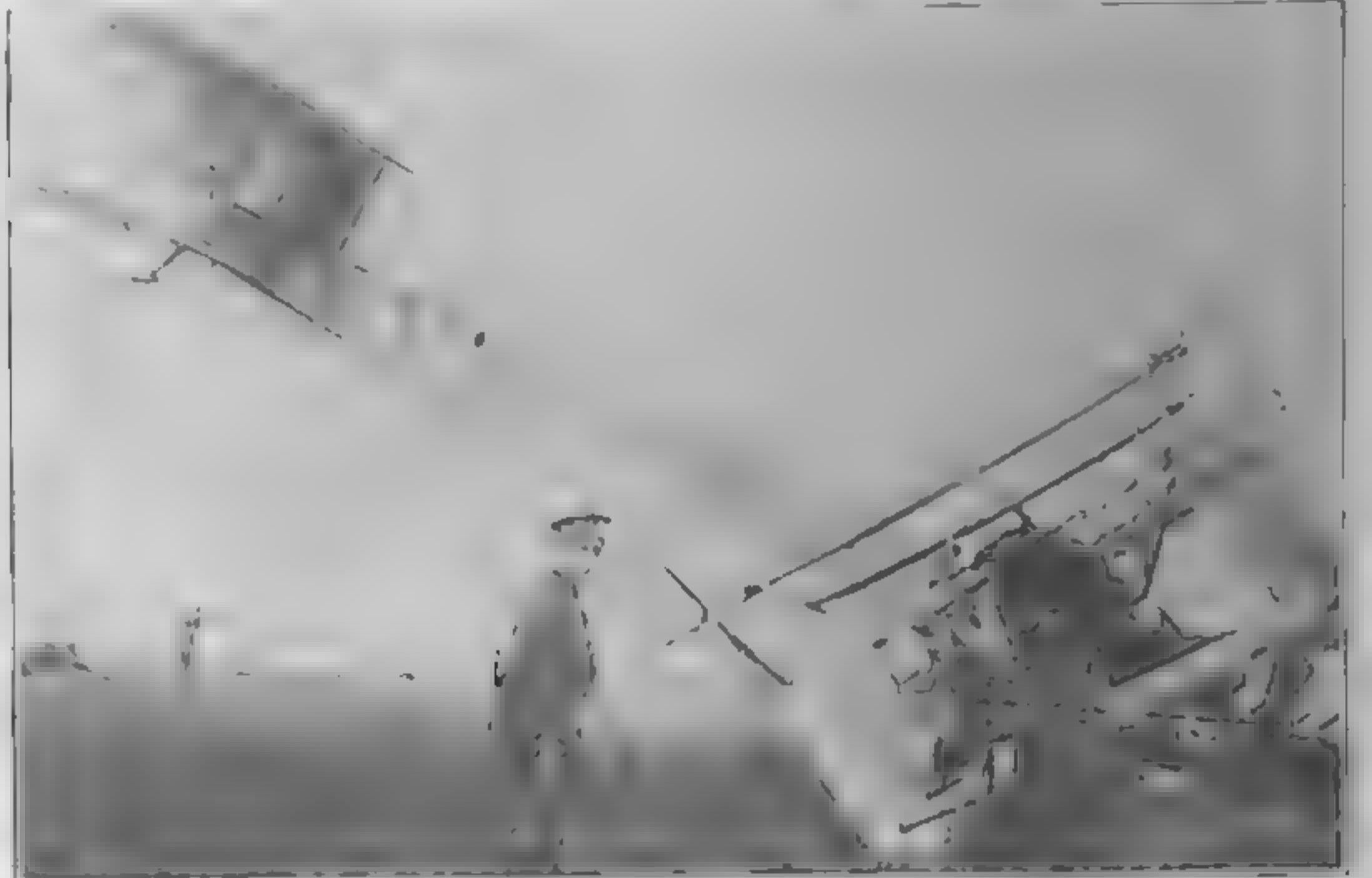
Hawker, the daring aviator who

were running regular service between German cities before the war. Yet it remained for an English ship to make the first transatlantic flight.

During the war the fighting airplane was developed. At the outset no such plane existed but before two years had passed, machines were in service that

weighed ten tons and that carried a ton of ammunition as well as heavy guns and rapid-firing machine guns. Observation planes, light and quick of motion, spied out the movements of enemy troops and the bombing plane and heavy fighting plane carried the fight forward.

While we hope that the service of the fighting plane is past, the war developed airplanes that can be of great use in peace times. For border patrol and as a patrol for the prevention of devastating



### I. P. S. Alcock's Landing

The fuselage of this Viny Airplane was buried at the nose owing to the nature of the ground.



### Pilot and Navigator

From right to left: Lt. Arthur Brown and Capt. J. Alcock, of the Viny airplane



I. P. S.

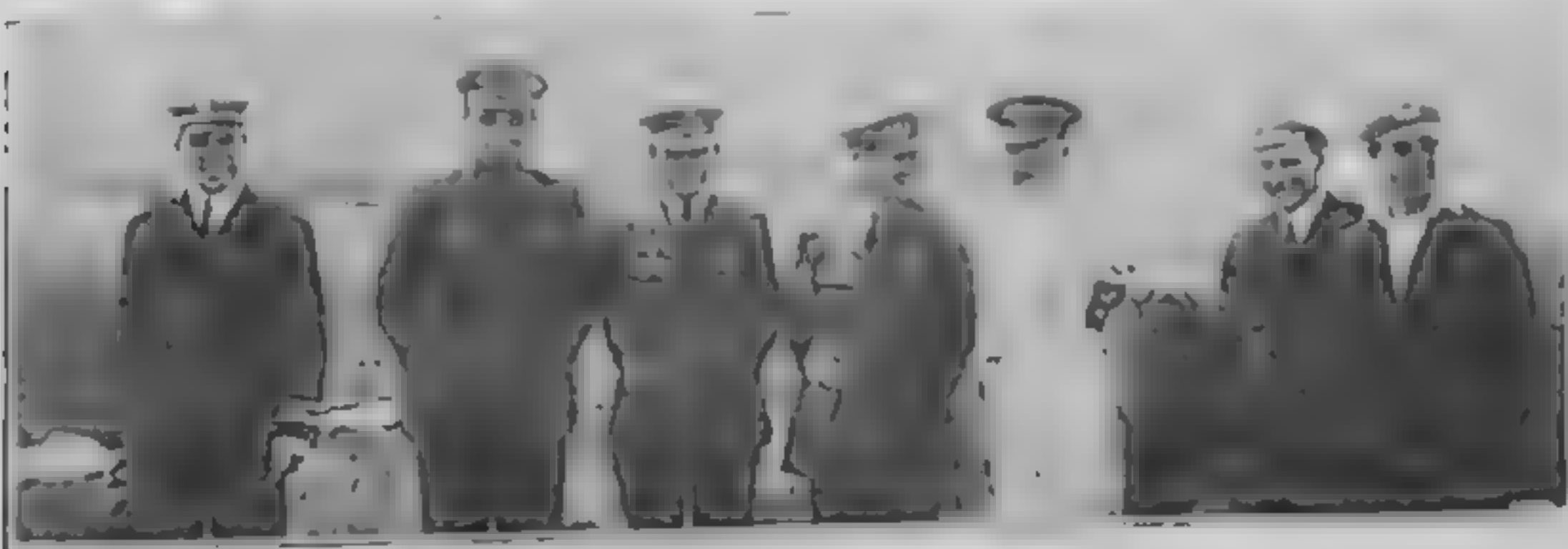
### Aerial Stowaways

Unusual passengers of the R-34. The Stowaway and the Mascot.

forest fires, the plane can be discovered by no other device. Not only can fires be discovered quickly but also extinguished by rapid service in notifying the fire fighters and bringing up supplies.

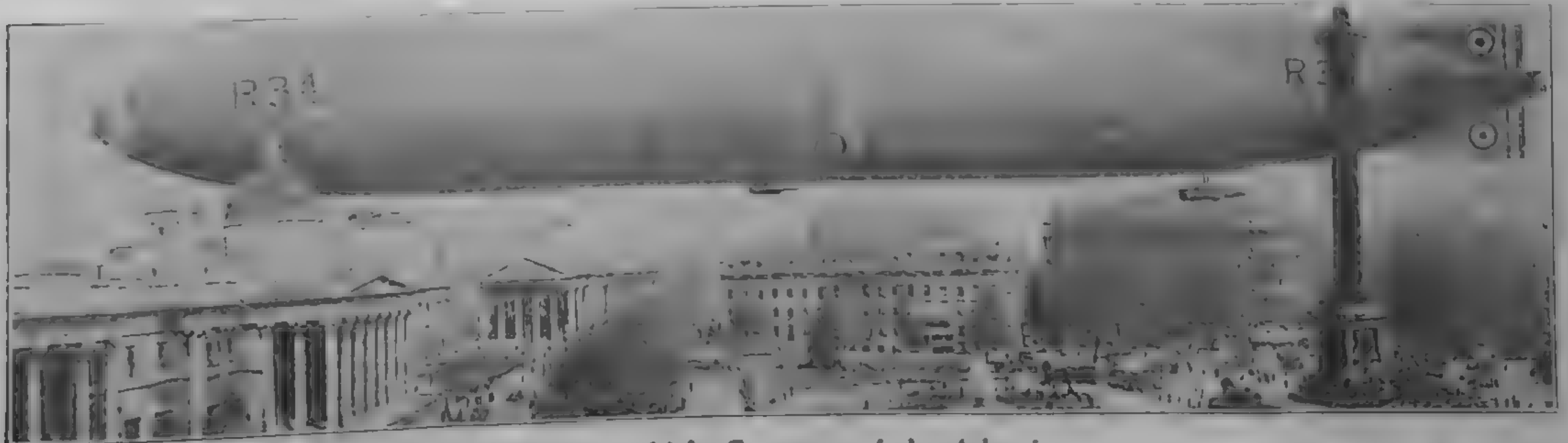
The plane that can carry a ton of ammunition can be utilized to carry a

(Continued on page 67)



### Crew of the R-34

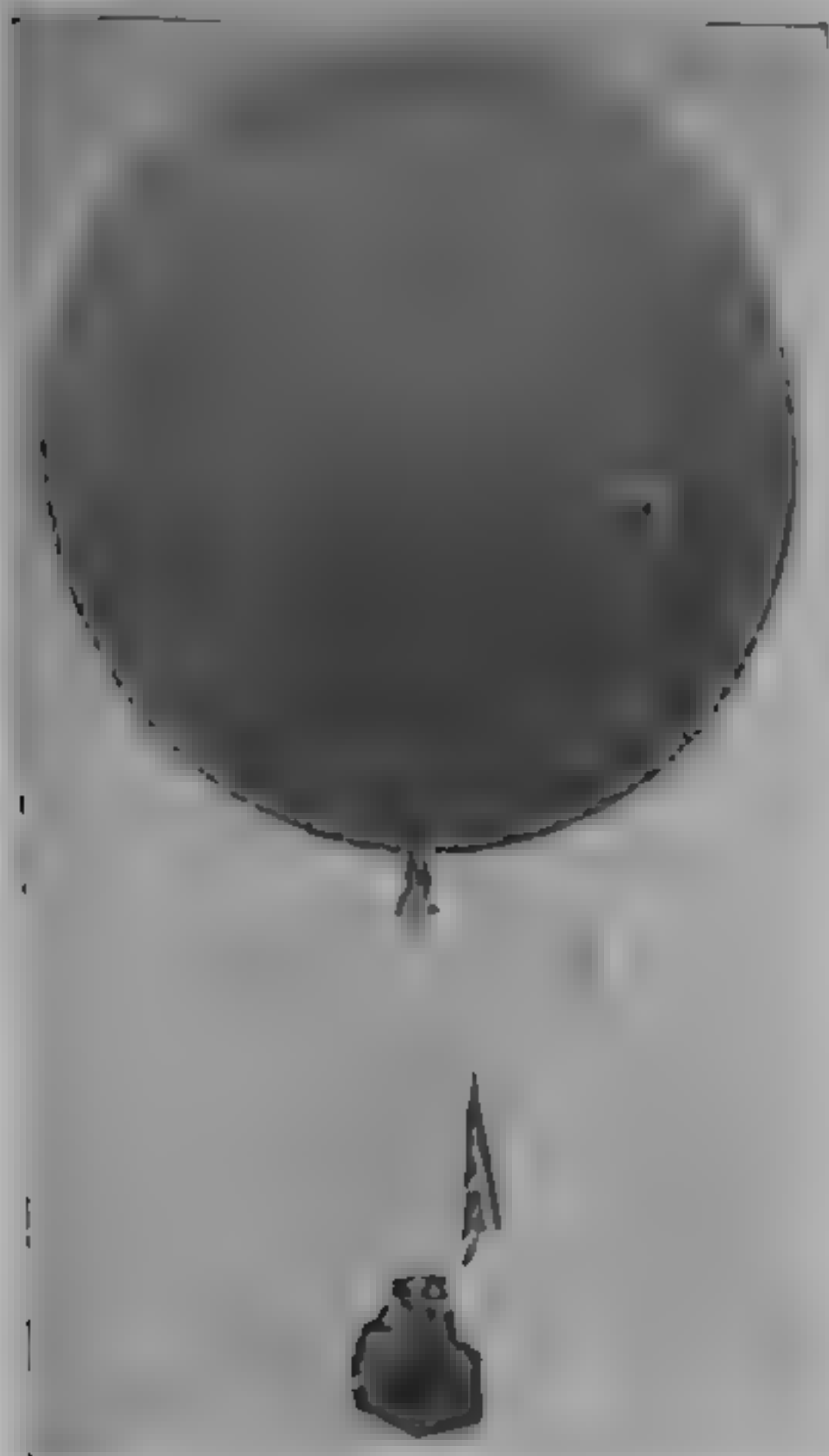
This photograph was made just after the crew stepped off the R-34 as it landed at Roosevelt Field, Mineola, L. I., after their trip from Scotland.



### The Airship's Conquest of the Atlantic

The monster's size, the immensity of R-34, is shown by seeing the comparison of this aerial Leviathan with Trafalgar Square.





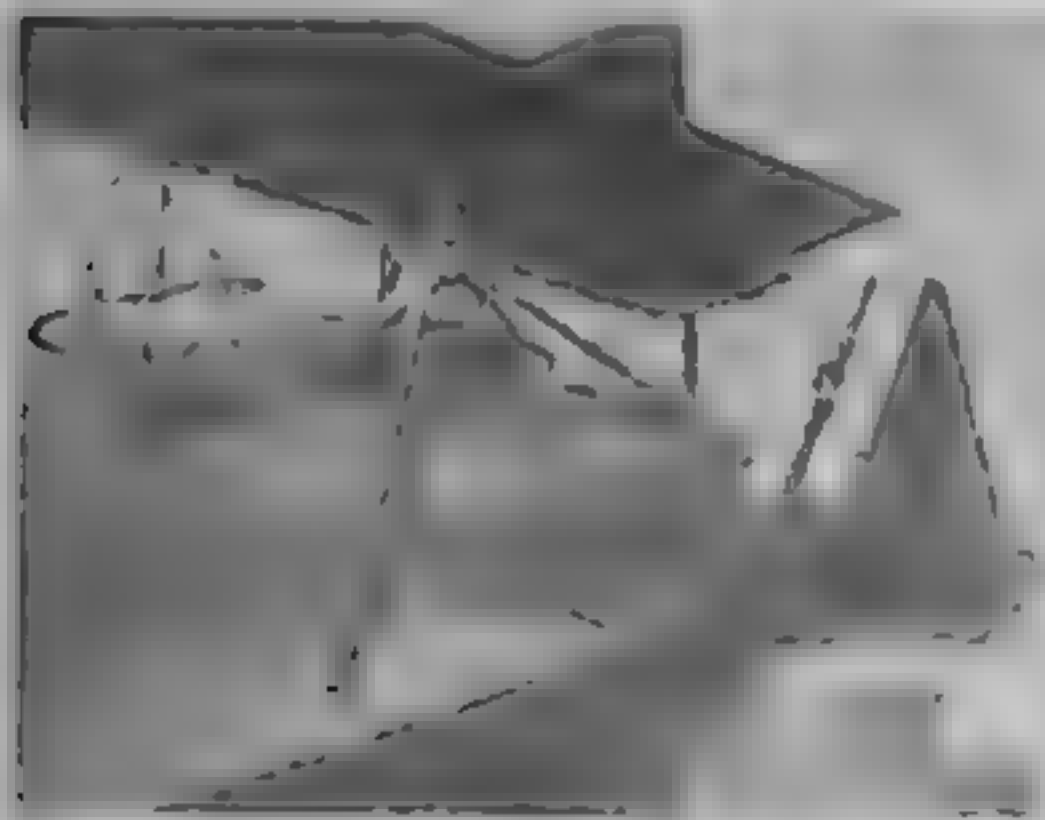
**U. S. Army Balloon**  
This war has seen a great deal of progress in perfecting the balloon for army service.



**American Observation Balloon**  
This picture was taken while an American observation balloon was making observations on the French front, at two thousand feet.



**With the American Fleet**  
Changing observer and pilot of one of our big observation balloons.



**Bagley Aeroplane Camera**  
The camera has three lenses so arranged that exposures made at intervals produce a continuous photograph.



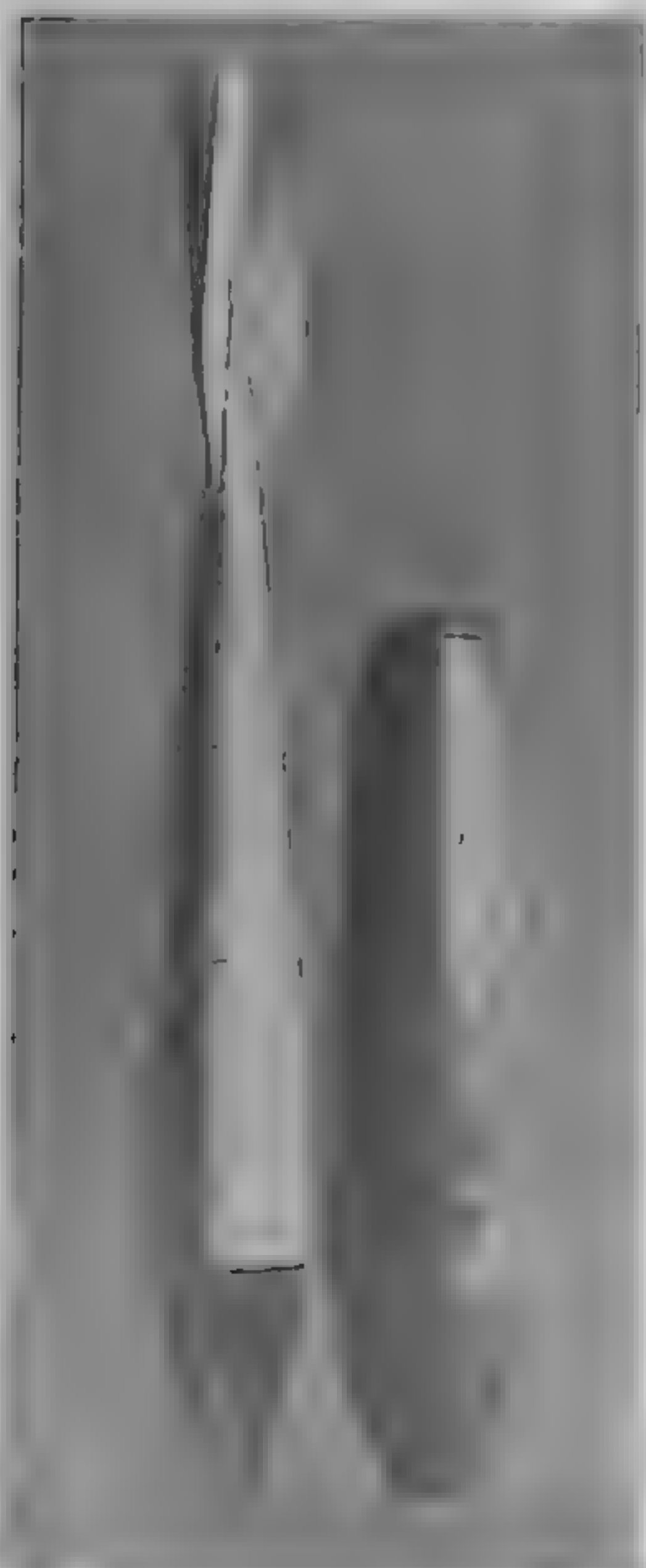
**Bomb Release**



**One of Britain's War Inventions**



**One of Britain's War Inventions**  
During the last few months of the war.



**Unexploded Torpedoes**  
(Left) weight, 50 kilos;  
(right) 100 kilos.



**Aerial Torpedo**  
Weighing 300 kilos,  
With a charge of 100 lbs.



# Mother Ship Plays an Important Part in Air Craft

the

Great Britain has made

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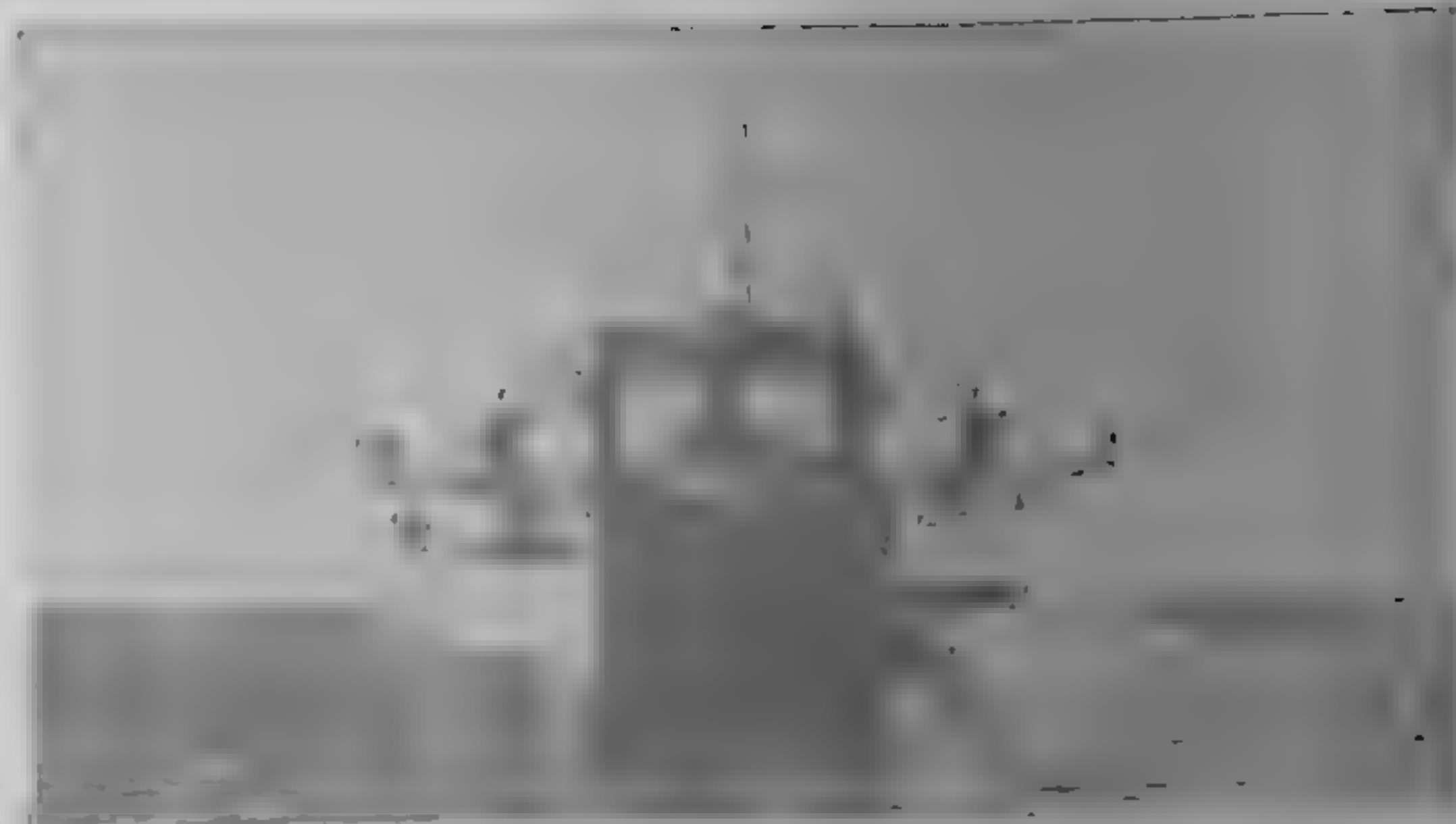
ed in

ary

all

the platform

that holds it



U.S.N.

## Carrying Four Seaplanes

An Italian Navy mother ship that shows four seaplanes hanging from davits.

steadily despite the movement of the boat, by compressed air.

The Italian Navy has a "freak" construction that has proved its worth. The "mother ship" Europa carries four seaplanes hanging from davits ready to be launched at a moment's warning. Many were skeptical about this invention as indeed they were about all the floating aerodrome idea, but it has proved very success-

ful and has proved to be a very effective method of launching seaplanes.

The "mother ship" Europa carries four seaplanes hanging from davits ready to be launched at a moment's warning. Many were skeptical about this invention as indeed they were about all the floating aerodrome idea, but it has proved very success-



## Launching a Seaplane

Method of launching a plane from



U.S.N.

## Seaplane Leaving Platform

A compressed catapult in operation; the plane is leaving the launching platform.



U.S.N.

## Furious, the Great Flagship of the Flying Squadron

This glorious mother ship that carries a whole squadron of seaplanes on board is one of the 20th century.



## Giant Floating Aerodrome

This ship of Great Britain carries a squadron of





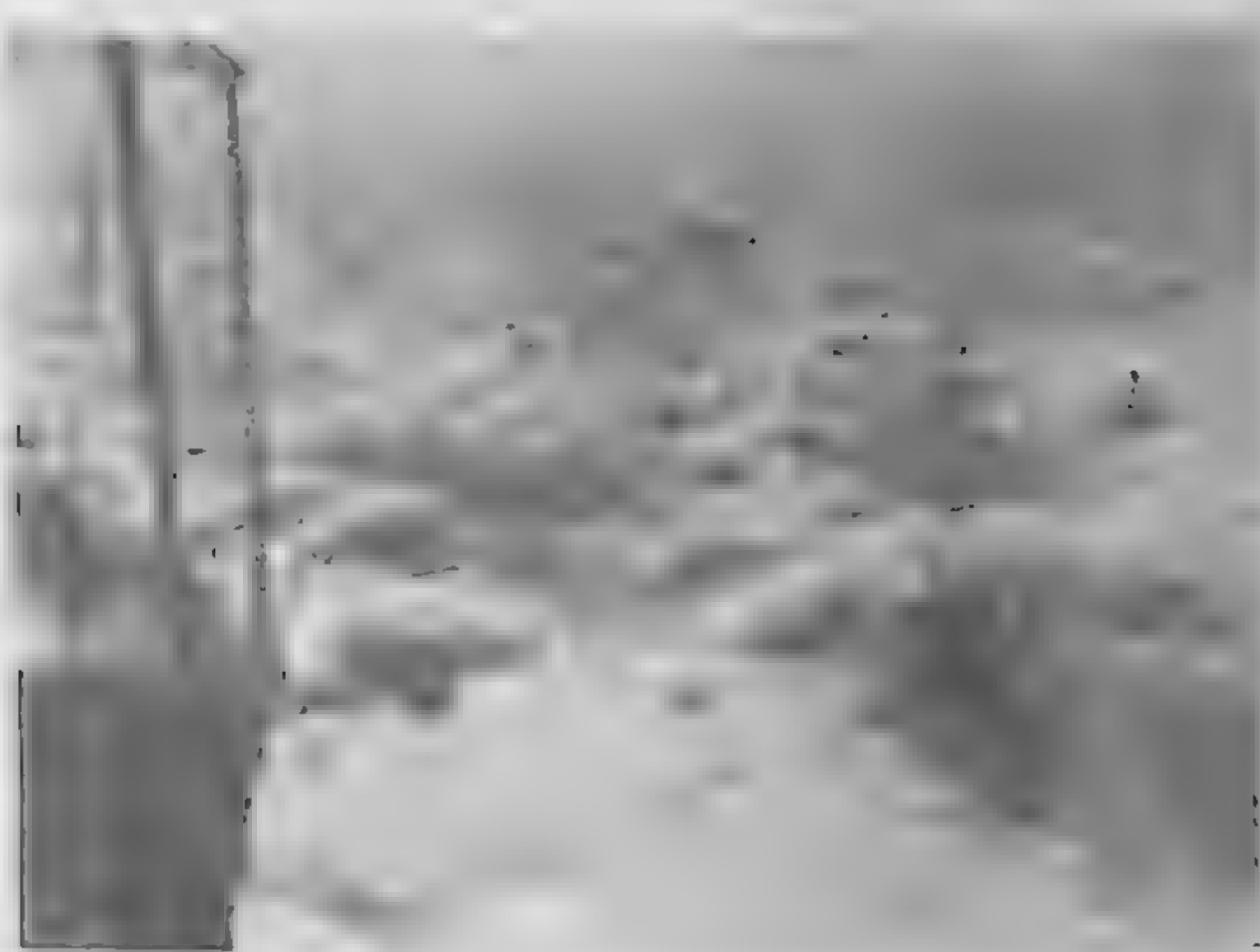






### American Photographing Plane

had completed photographing the battle fronts and German armistice was signed.



### Over Paris

This photograph was made above the clouds over Paris. The tip of the wing of the airplane from which the photo was made is shown at the right.



### Exposing His Plane

The observer walked all about his plane in midair during a wind-torn.



### While the Wind Blew

He made an examination of the struts and flying and landing wires.



### A Daring Stunt

It seems almost unbelievable that a man could walk about a plane high in the air in this manner.

The amount of mail and merchandise and today the mail plane has passed the experimental stage and the air transport machine is used by more than one merchant to reach his out-of-town trade. Mail planes are on no haphazard schedule but leave their hangars to the night with a precision and regularity equal to that of an express train. Several cities boast of air-bus lines

A mode of travel is still a bit new for the average citizen, it is growing in popular favor and is no longer regarded as a hazardous feat. The airplane is really in its infancy still, for it is scarcely a dozen years since the first practical machines were put into use but it is a lusty infant and before another dozen years have passed we may confidently hope that air service

will have advanced to a point where it can relieve some of the train congestion on the surface of the earth and bring the ends of the world closer together by the reduction of time needed in moving from place to place.

It is less than half a century since the invention of the telephone, wireless development of practical use of electricity and electric light and the in-

vention of the automobile and development of the gasoline engine. Without these earlier inventions the airplane would not have been possible. Until the start of the war it was not today its position in the world and we look to it as the great transport medium of the future.



### Over Two Hundred Airplanes in Flight

© K. M. F. Co. - W. B. L.

Aerial photograph of a formation of airplanes in flight.





British Official—U. S. S.

**On the Job**

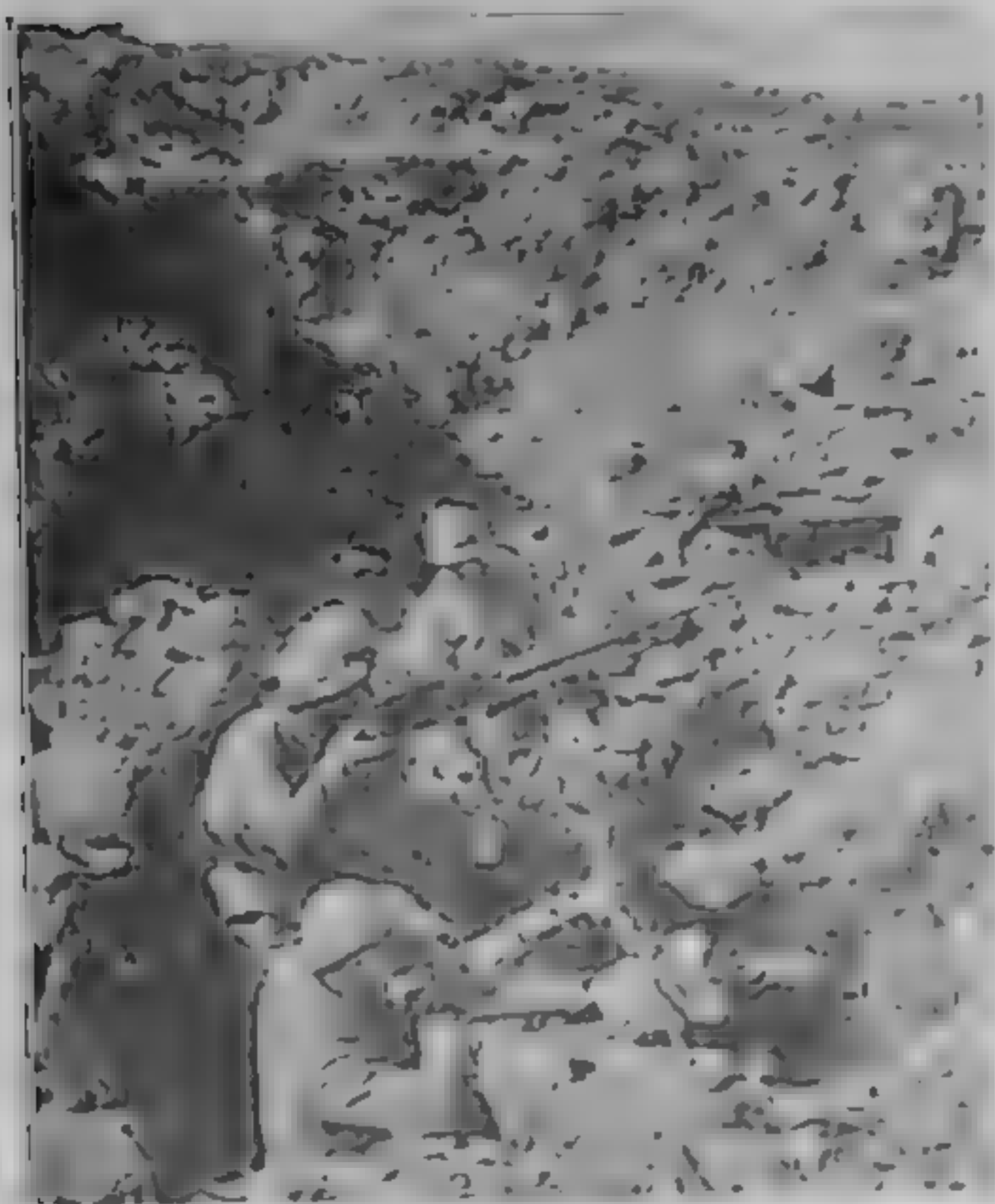
Anti-aircraft firing is one of the new types of fighting that has made its appearance since this war began.



U. S. S.

**For Use Against Planes**

An anti-aircraft gun taking position on a road near the River Ouse.



U. S. S.

**Ready for the Boche Flyer**

Machine gunners in an advanced gun pit manning an anti-aircraft gun when a hostile aviator is observed.



British Official—U. S. S.

**In a French Village**

Operating an anti-aircraft gun among the ruins of a village.

**Sammy's in Action**

British Official—U. S. S.

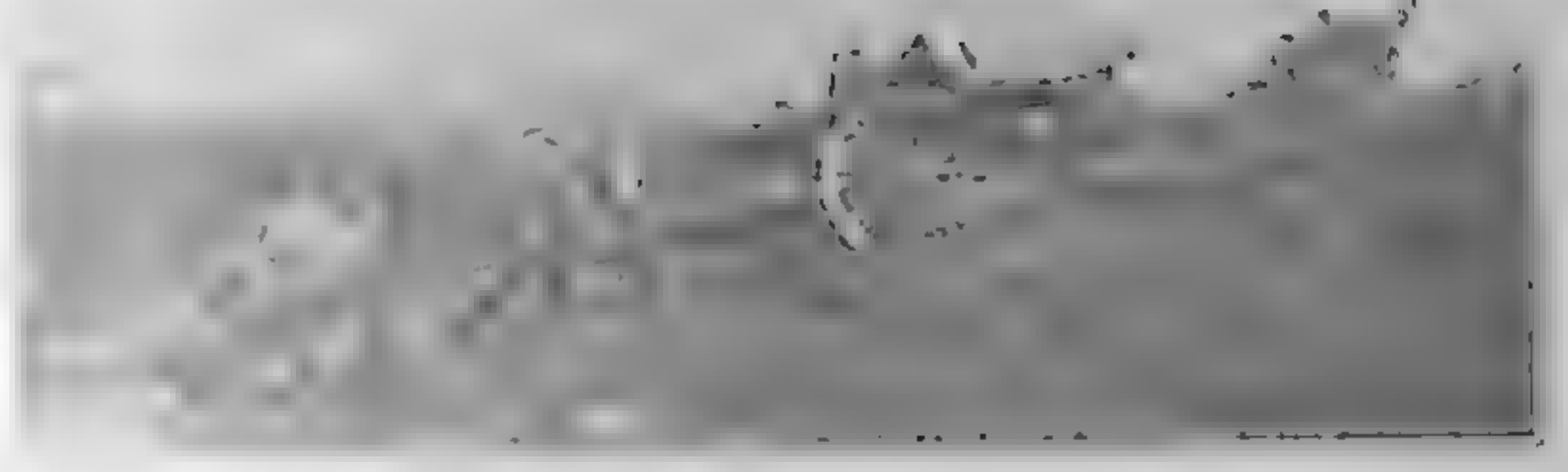
**This Gun Did Good Work Against the Hun**

The Sammy made excellent gunners and cool.





French Death Dealers in Position



117

### They Put the Hun to Flight

ring of these French guns was largely responsible for the Hun disorder and flight



### En Route to the Lines

American Field Artillery



U. S. Official—118

### In the Early Morning Mist

American troops pulling under cover in the early morning in a French village.



### French Battery in the Field

French gunners ready for action against the enemy troops



### French Mortars Captured and Recaptured

These heavy mortars were left behind by the French during one German attack but were taken again by the Poilus in a counter attack



119

### Expert Camouflage of Naval Gun

Even when the gun is in action, it is so well camouflaged that it is almost invisible.

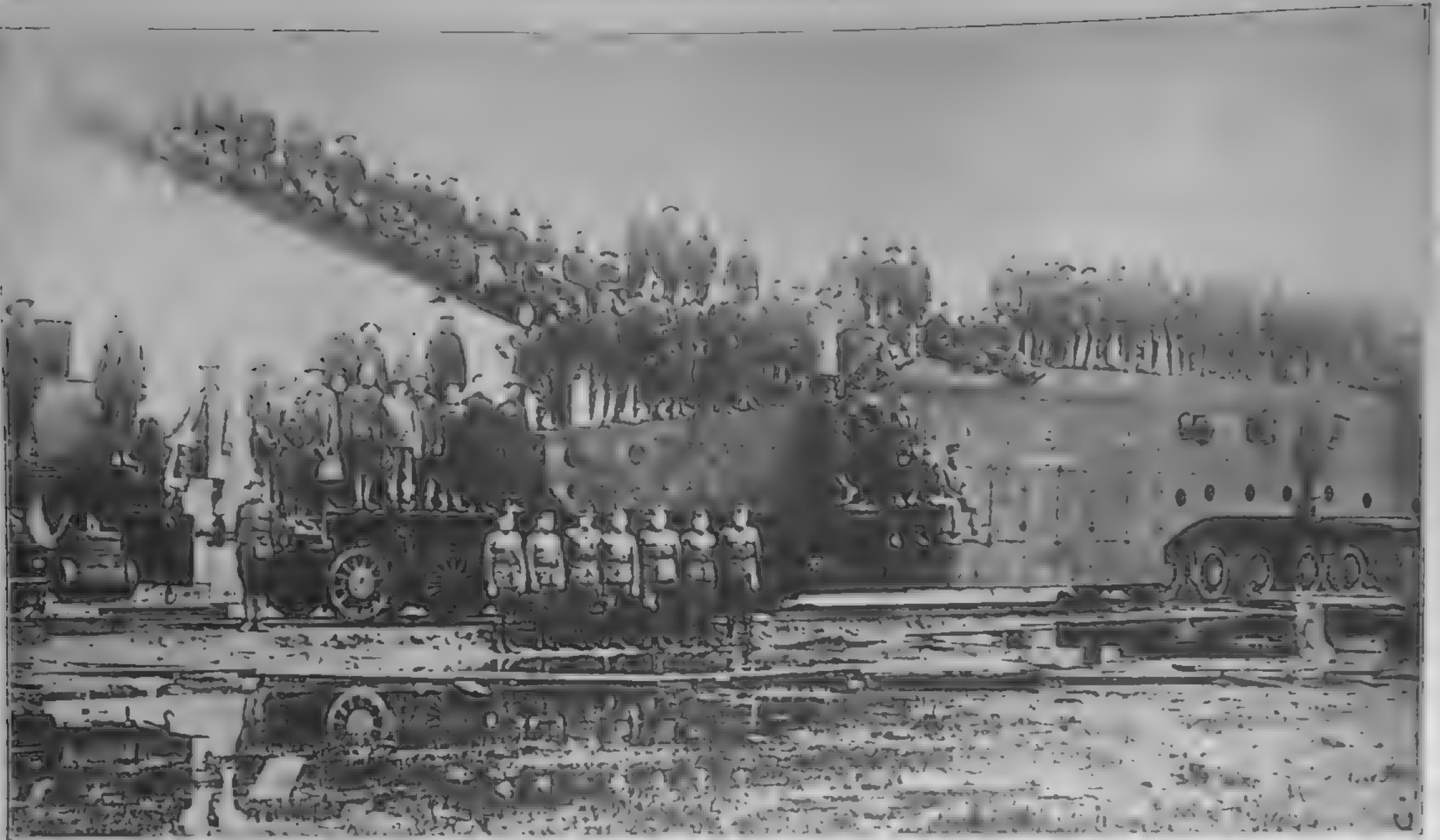


120

### In a Leafy Bower

A French gun heavily camouflaged. Sometimes men would be within a few feet of one of these 145 mm. guns without detecting its presence





© U. S. A.

### A Big Railroad Artillery Gun

A railroad artillery detachment and one of the big fourteen-inch railway guns, photographed at Blasons, Gironde, France, just before it was taken into the shop to be



© U. S. A.

### U. S. Naval Railway Batteries in France

A photograph, with the batteries in the foreground, showing the



© I. F. A.

### Taller Than a Man

An idea of the immensity of the shells fired by Uncle Sam's big sixteen-inch guns is given in comparing the powder and the man standing alongside of it.



© I. F. A.

### American Long Range Rifle in Operation

The coast artillery handles practically all the

THE GREAT WAR





### Wrapping Guns for Return Home

Wrapping their big guns carefully to preserve them from rusting on the homeward trip.



### A Heavy British Gun En Route



### The Barking Turtle of Metz

which is one of a large number of similar armored



### A Portrait of Julie in One of Her Quiet Moments

© I.F.S.

The news dispatches of the progress of the war in its earlier stages carried the names of Bertha, M'gnie and Lizzie. These names were the pet names conferred by the gunners on their charges. Never before has it been demonstrated as now, how much deadlier is the female of the species than the male—that is—if guns can be said to have a gender.

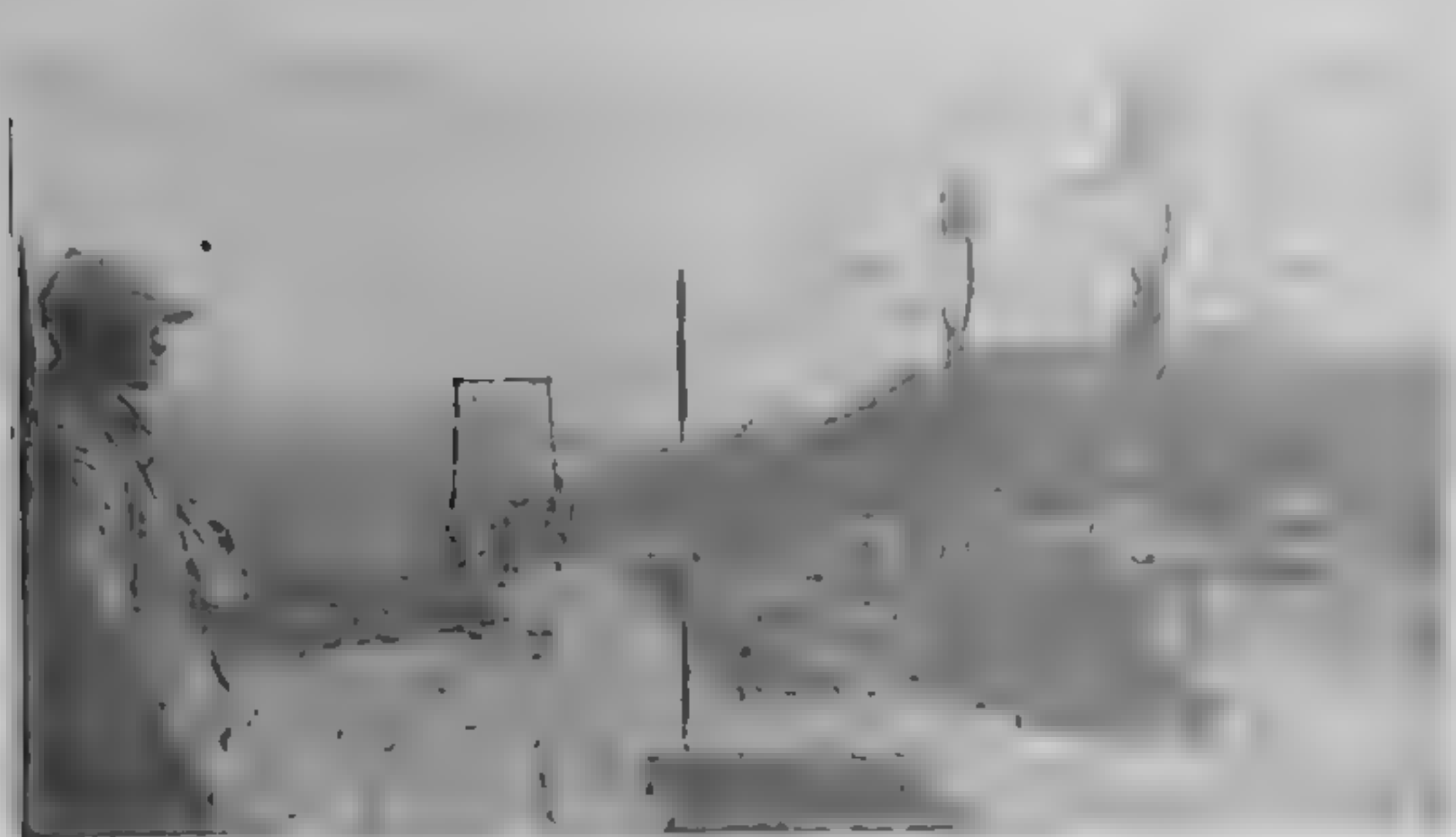




O. D. A. U.

### Greatest Feat of American Naval Ordnance Engineering

A 30-mile gun of 14-inch caliber. Three or four of these guns pounded far behind the German lines in the last weeks of the war.



I. F. S.

### Carrying Ammunition Over Mountains

An unusual photograph taken at Col de Cegel, Macedonia, showing ammunition being transported up and over the rugged country of the district.



O. D. A. U.

### Not As Clumsy As It Looks

This howitzer can be elevated by one man to an angle of 60° in a minute. The mount and gun weigh over 200 tons.



© Cent. News Photo Service.

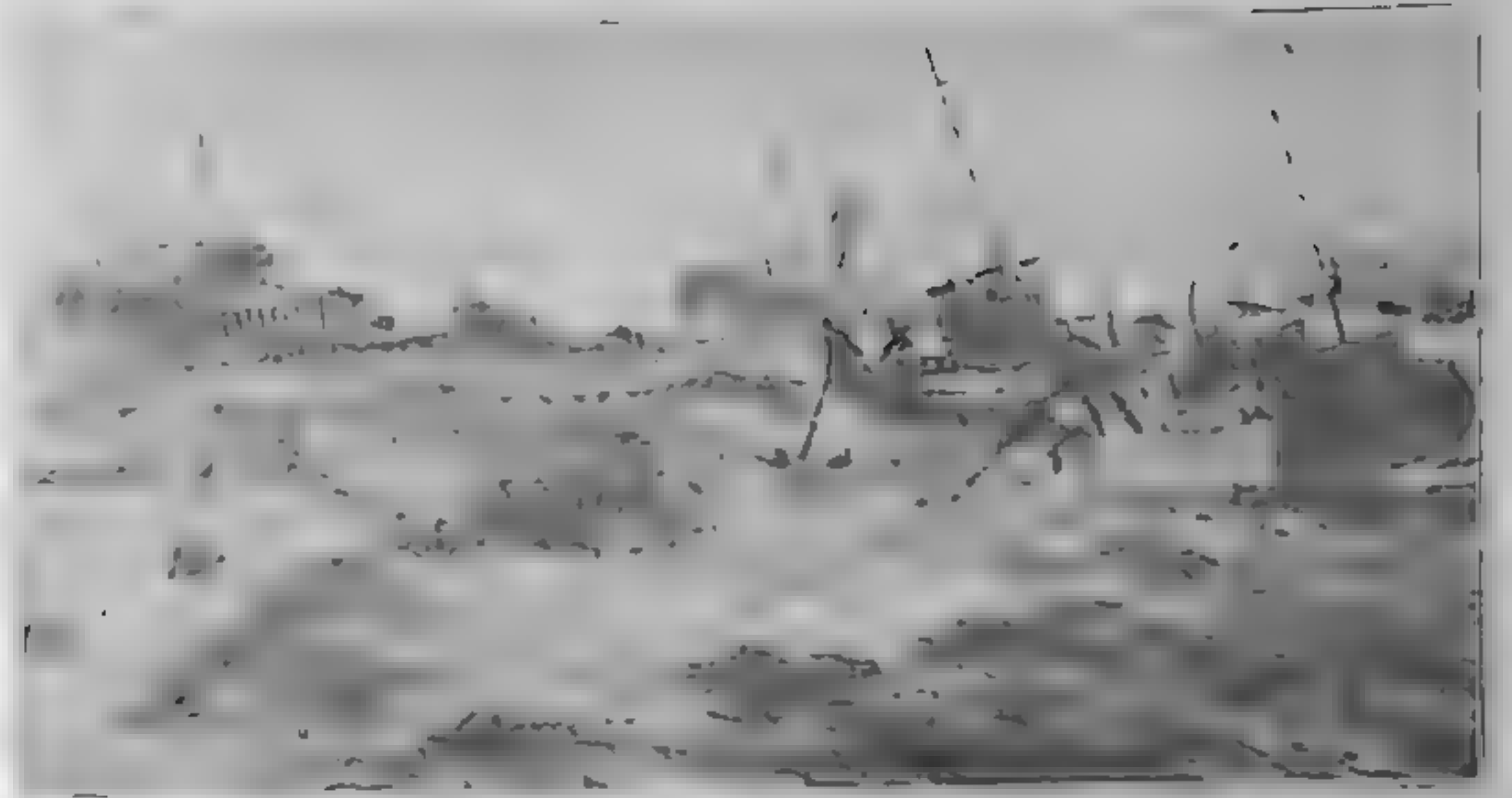
### Getting Ready for Action

Guns being pulled





At the last moment



Saving the Survivors

In a tempestuous sea destroyers are saving the survivors from a fast-sinking liner



Lifting Them In

Many a vessel puts herself in danger for the sake of rescuing those in worse case than she is in.

## THE HONOR OF THE SEAS

Until, until the present war, did a nation that pretended to being civilized, allow women and children to become the prey of warcraft. Merchant vessels, travelling unarmed, might be captured, but until Germany started her "ruthless warfare" upon all ships that sailed the sea, no such policy existed. In fact, this submarine warfare on unarmed vessels was a direct violation of international law. This policy culminated in the sinking of the Lusitania, a merchant ship on which were many women and children and passengers belonging to neutral nations.

Our nation has indulged in this type of warfare, but she has failed to do its best to save the survivors from sinking vessels. The policy has been interpreted by the allied nations as an invitation to the shipwrecking and to making up survivors from enemy war vessels that have been destroyed and the landing of citizens of neutral nations in the nearest possible port. Daring rescues at sea are the rule, rather than the exception, in reading of the work of allied

When our men were crossing the submarine chasers kept their place about the outskirts of each convoy and did their best to protect the larger vessels on which men and supplies were being transported. When a vessel was attacked, the other transports had to desert her, lest they imperil



© Graphic—U. &amp; U.

Sinking of the Otranto

The British destroyer Mounsey saved 600 lives when our troopship, the Otranto, was torpedoed.



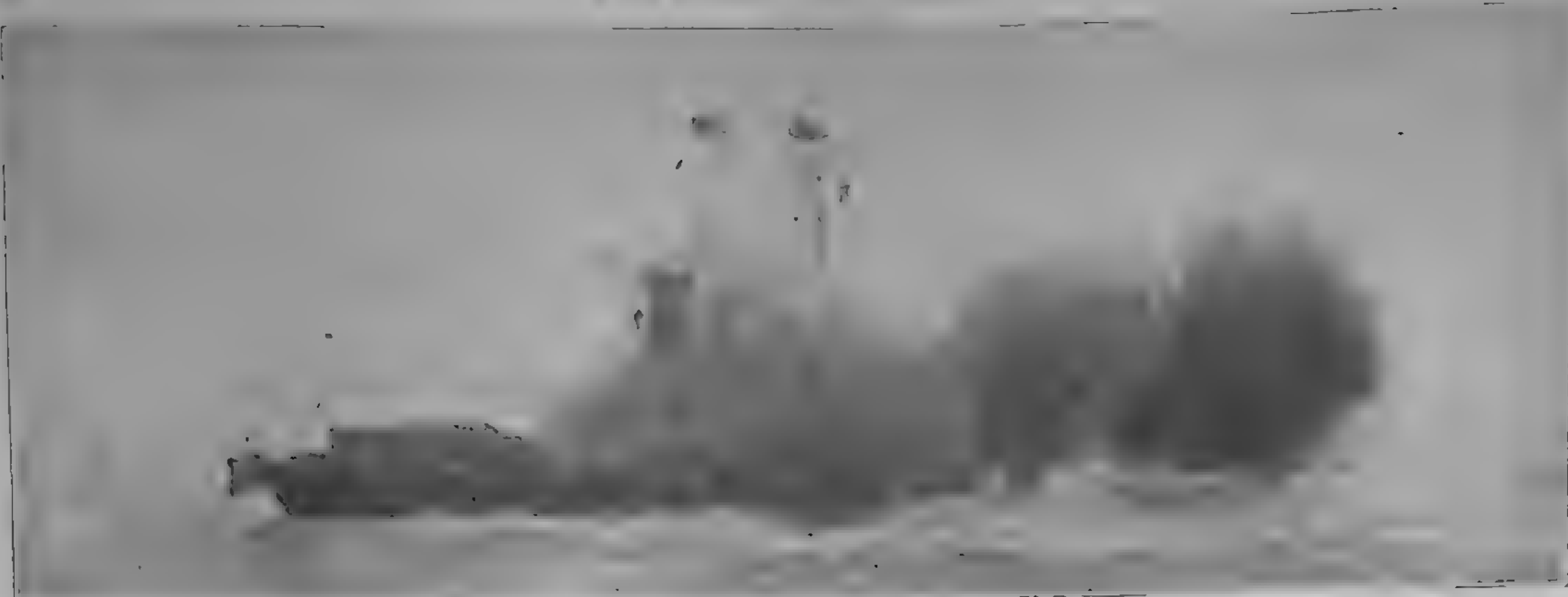
The Guard of the Narrow Seas

© Graphic—U. &amp; U.

The British tug, Lady Carmichael

While towing a Swedish liner, the Roterhamns Lyra, and German warcraft were in the narrow seas, the captain of the tug reversed his course and brought his charge to safety.





### Smoke from Big Guns' Fire

The dreadnaught Wyoming firing a broadside as she led the first division of the Atlantic fleet.

the thousands they were carrying, but if the submarine chasers and other war craft failed to save the ship, many a warship risked her safety to take the men off the doomed liner. The little British destroyer, *Mersey*, was able to

save over 600 when our *Otranto* was torpedoed, though the rescue had to be made in a heavy sea and at the peril of submarine attack.

Many an officer could have saved his life had he not been so devoted to his men, and refused to leave until all the crew were rescued. The efficiency of the Allies in guarding their ships and in destroying enemy submarines

(Continued on page 65)



© W. N. U.

### Part of Our Fleet

View from the fighting top of the Battleship Pennsylvania showing part in Hudson River.



### The Fleet at Sundown

Our fleet at anchor in the North River. The



### On the Pennsylvania

A photograph of the "fighting"



AN—11—11





A Field Telephone



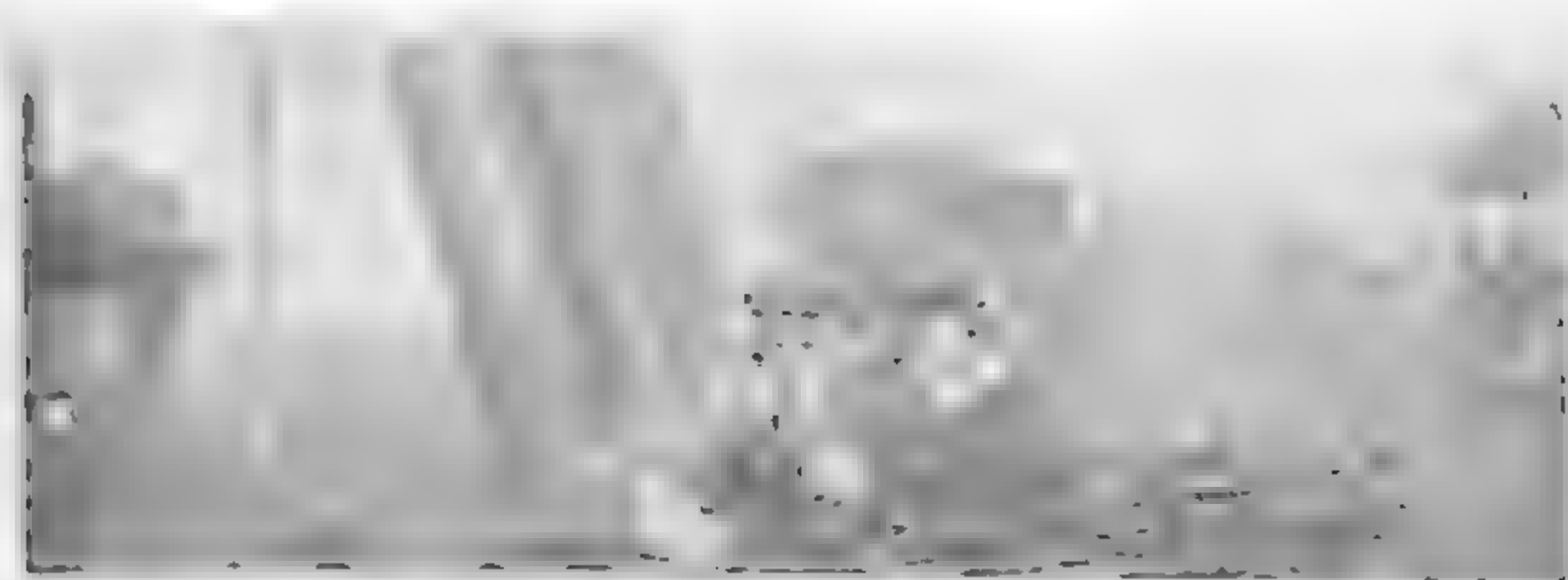
A Field Telephone

Observation posts from tele-



Underseas Wireless

Used underseas or underground this wireless gathers news the world over



Portable Wireless Telephone



Long Horn Anti-Aircraft Set

Warning enemy airplanes by night or day Too large for portation but useful in back areas



American Paraboloid

Use of sound as a primary finder for locating airplanes at night



American Signal Corps at Work

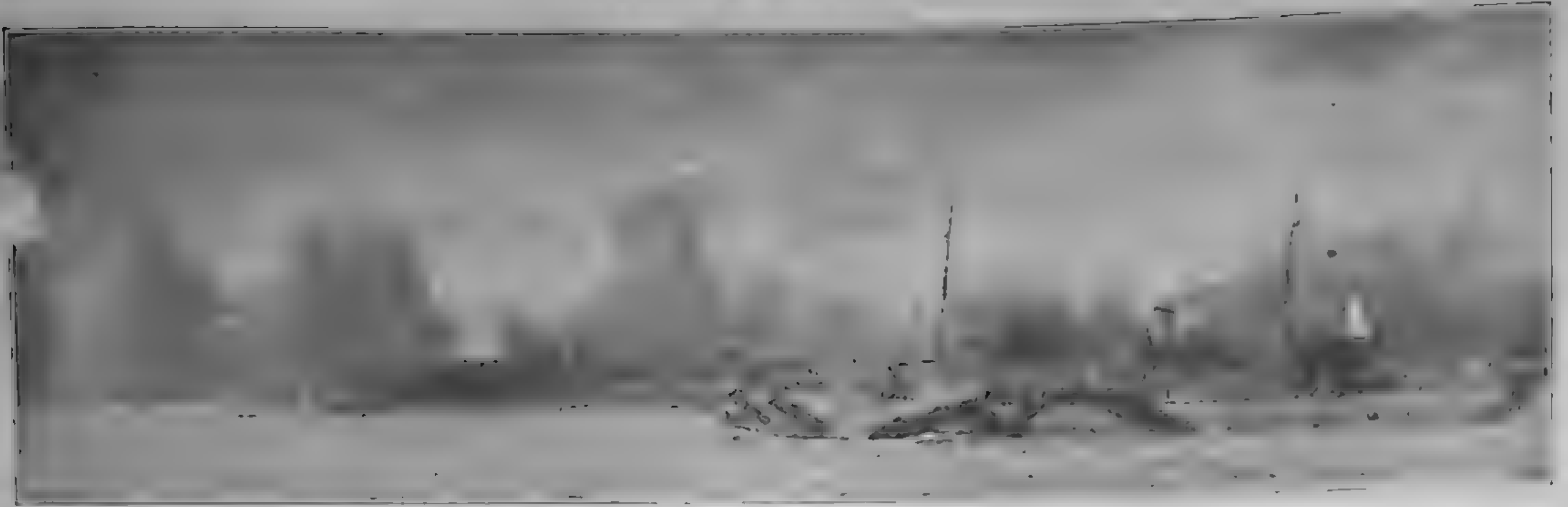
Carrying coils of wire through communication trenches, these men established signal lines to advanced positions



Radio Operators in the Field

Locating and communicating with outposts, the radio operators reached where runners or airplanes were powerless to help.





© Keystone.

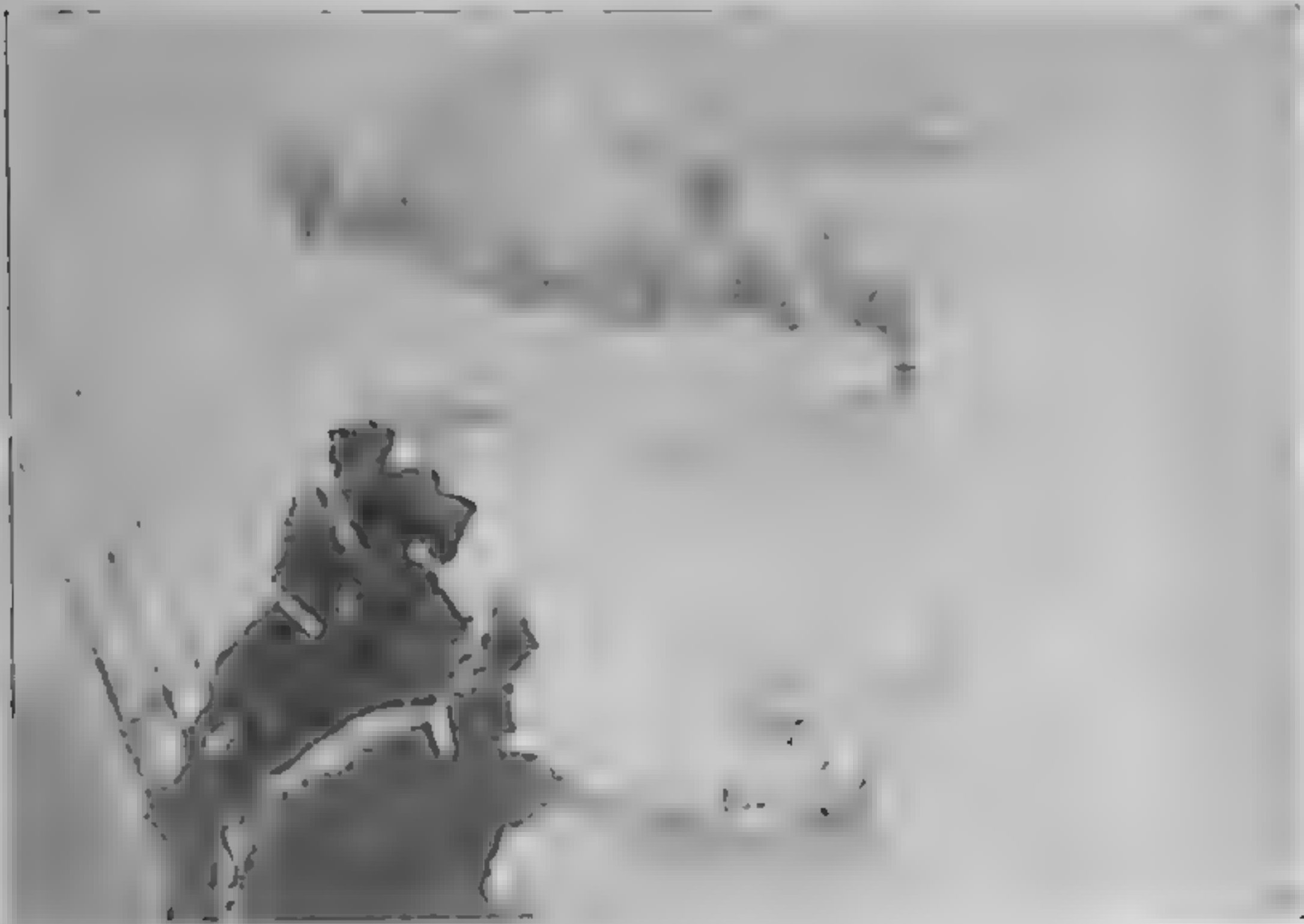
### Hidden by Smoke

With destroyers on either side laying down smoke screens, most of our vessels crossed, safely hidden from enemy attack, throughout the war.

greatly lessened the damage caused by the Germans, but they continued their policy of ruthless warfare to the end of the war, their lessened opportunities rather than any change of policy, being the reason of their decreased effectiveness. The world's total loss of merchant tonnage from the outbreak of the war to the time of the armistice, from enemy action and other causes, was something over 130

million tons. Yet the number of new vessels constructed during that same period and the capture of over two and a quarter million tons of enemy vessels, left the total decrease at barely 1,811,600.

Both on the sea and in the ship yards, the men of the allied nations did their share to win the victory of our cause, the victory which we aspired



© U.S.N.

### Smoke Screens Against U-Boats

Smoke screens were dropped when a submarine was sighted and many vessels escaped by this aid.



© Graphic—U.S.N.

### Protective Coloring at Sea

A merchant ship that was passed by submarine camouflage blurs her outline.



AP Photo

Diving too late, this German U-boat



© U.S.N.

### U. S. Naval Destroyer Laying Down Smoke Screen

A convoy crossing, led by a "son boat", followed by destroyers.





Turns the Tables

And One More Submarine Sunk Forever

### Catching the Enemy Unaware

carried on similar action until the boat was so close that its escape was impossible. The British cloth fell away as easily and quickly as the camouflaged sides of the ship and the German vessel was caught.

Another type of mystery ship was the "other" ship which carried supplies for submarines. Between her sides was an opening in which the subs might come on board, coaling and getting other needed materials from her great hold.

Then there was the flat upper deck of other vessels which made a landing place for airplanes at sea and from which the planes might start out on long expeditions.

The new conditions of warfare and the rapid growth of mechanical methods made a revolution in the construction of sea craft. Not so many years ago Anatole France wrote of a man who because he was so holy, was enabled to cross the sea in a stone tub. The tale

was meant as a bit of the most obvious ridicule and satire—yet today we are building concrete ships and we are launching vessels on their sides or upside down and having them right themselves and sail away in the quietest, safest manner.

Years ago we painted our ships in "battle ship grey" when we wanted them to pass unnoticed. Today we put streaks of bright blue and green in wildest zigzag on their sides and by this means keep the enemy from being able to get their range, although they can see the vessel.

From every angle, the science of warfare has undergone a revolution and only as time goes on will we finally learn all the wonderful changes which the past few years have wrought. Despite the wonders we can chronicle, we are but at the beginning of a revolutionary period in naval construction and of the employment of scientific devices for increasing the efficiency and safety of our ships that sail upon the high seas.

...removes the particles of dust

...these sides, ships could be

he

...picture of a woman in wild



### Following the Hun

These harmless looking decks can bristle with guns at a moment's notice.



© I F S

### British Mystery Ship

Ready for action when the "scenery" was down.



© I F S

### When the Wall is Open

Dropping the false walls and men's eyes to get guns into action

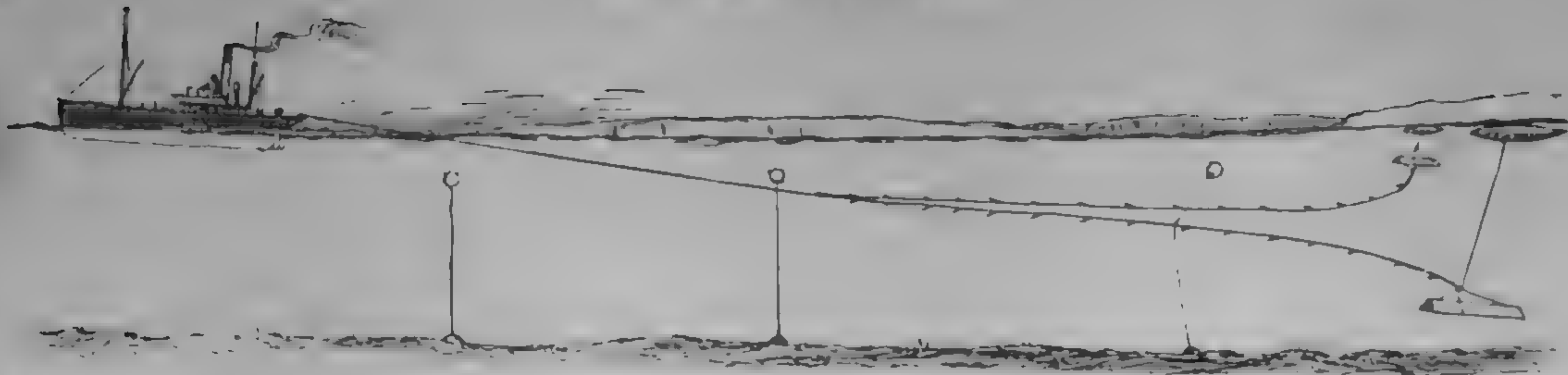


© W N U

### Hidden Mysteries of a Q Ship

The British "Suffolk Coast" looked like a harmless sailing vessel, but—





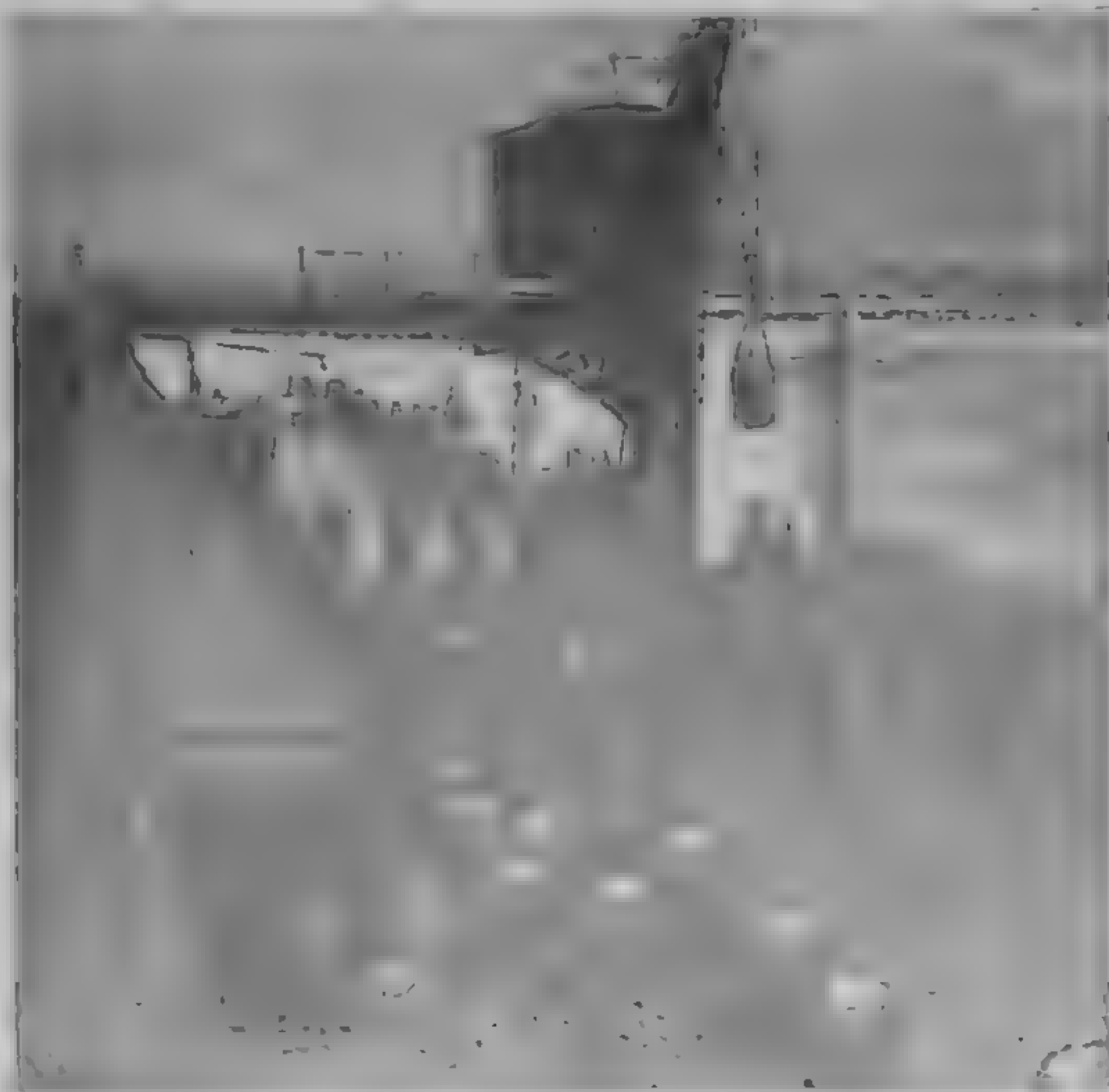
### A Mine Sweeper at Work

Passing over a field of mines the double cable of mine sweepers cuts the buoy-ropes and lets the mines rise harmless to the floor of the sea.



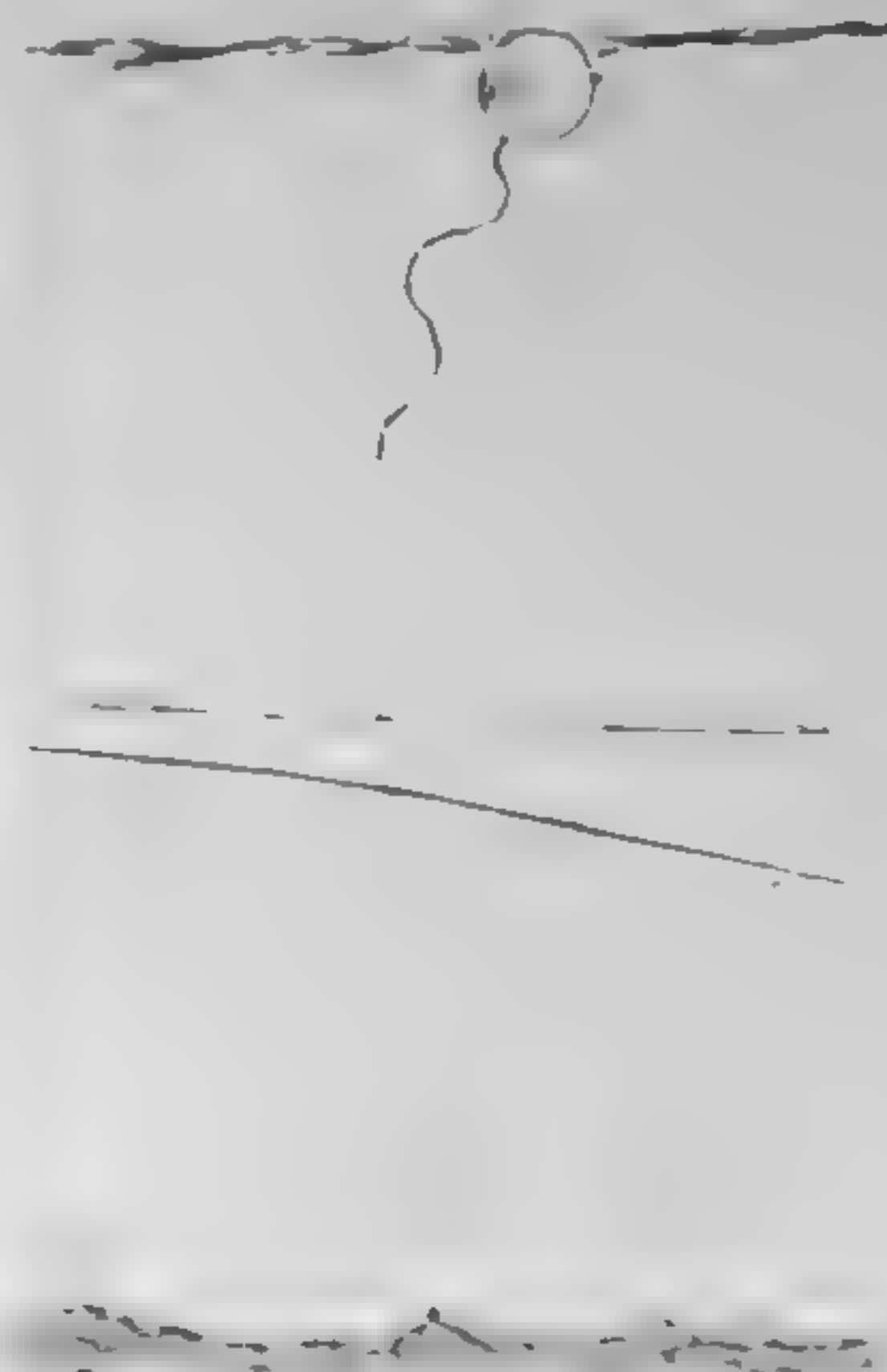
U. S. Illustration—U. & U.

Cutting the Buoy-Ropes



### A Floating Mine Field

Loading barges for supplying mine layers



Bringing the Mine to the Surface



### Mine-Layers Escorted by Destroyers

Mines are called the 'silent'.



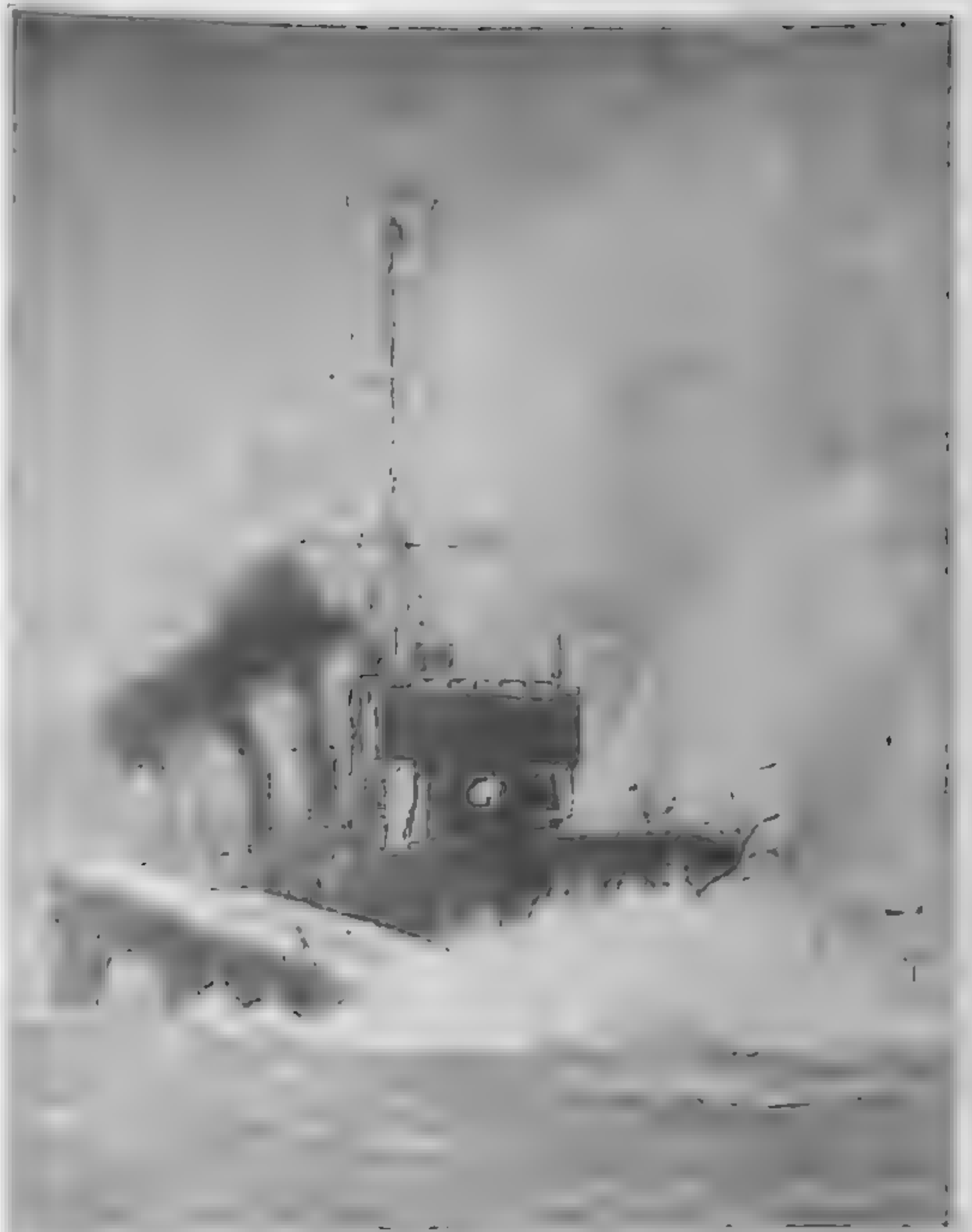
### Not "Sunk Without Trace"

Pieces of a U-boat hauled up in a drifter's net. German works on her mud.



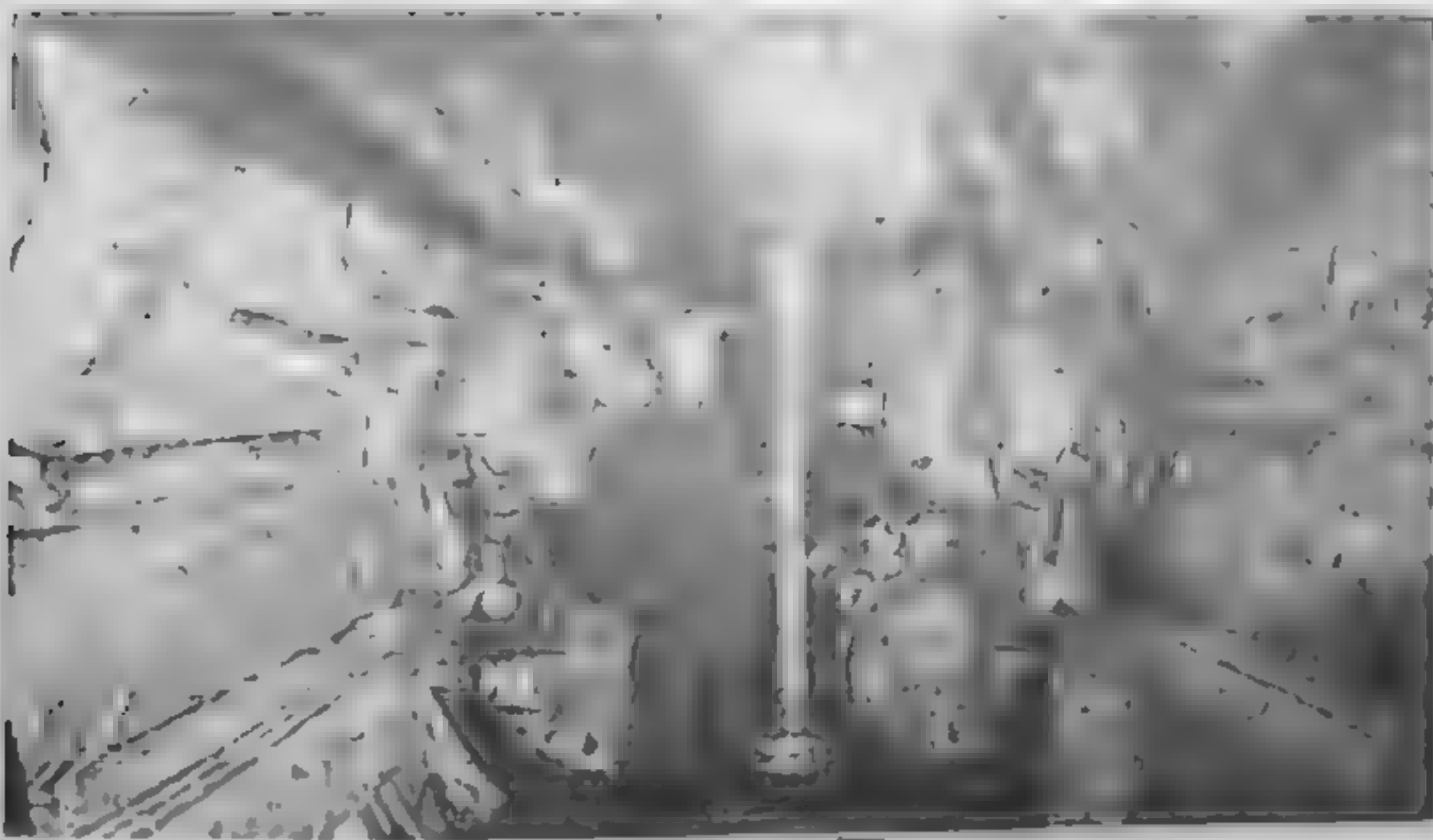


Tackling the Submarine



Destroying a U-Boat

British destroyer on the roughshod over a U-boat and sinking her forever



© U. & U.

U-Boat Torpedo Tube Post

The four breeches from which torpedoes are launched shown in the background



© U. & U.

Net-Cutting Saw Teeth

Saw-teeth, used for cutting nets as they were mounted on German U-boats



Interior of a German U-Boat

One of the surrendered German U-boats, showing the two internal combustion





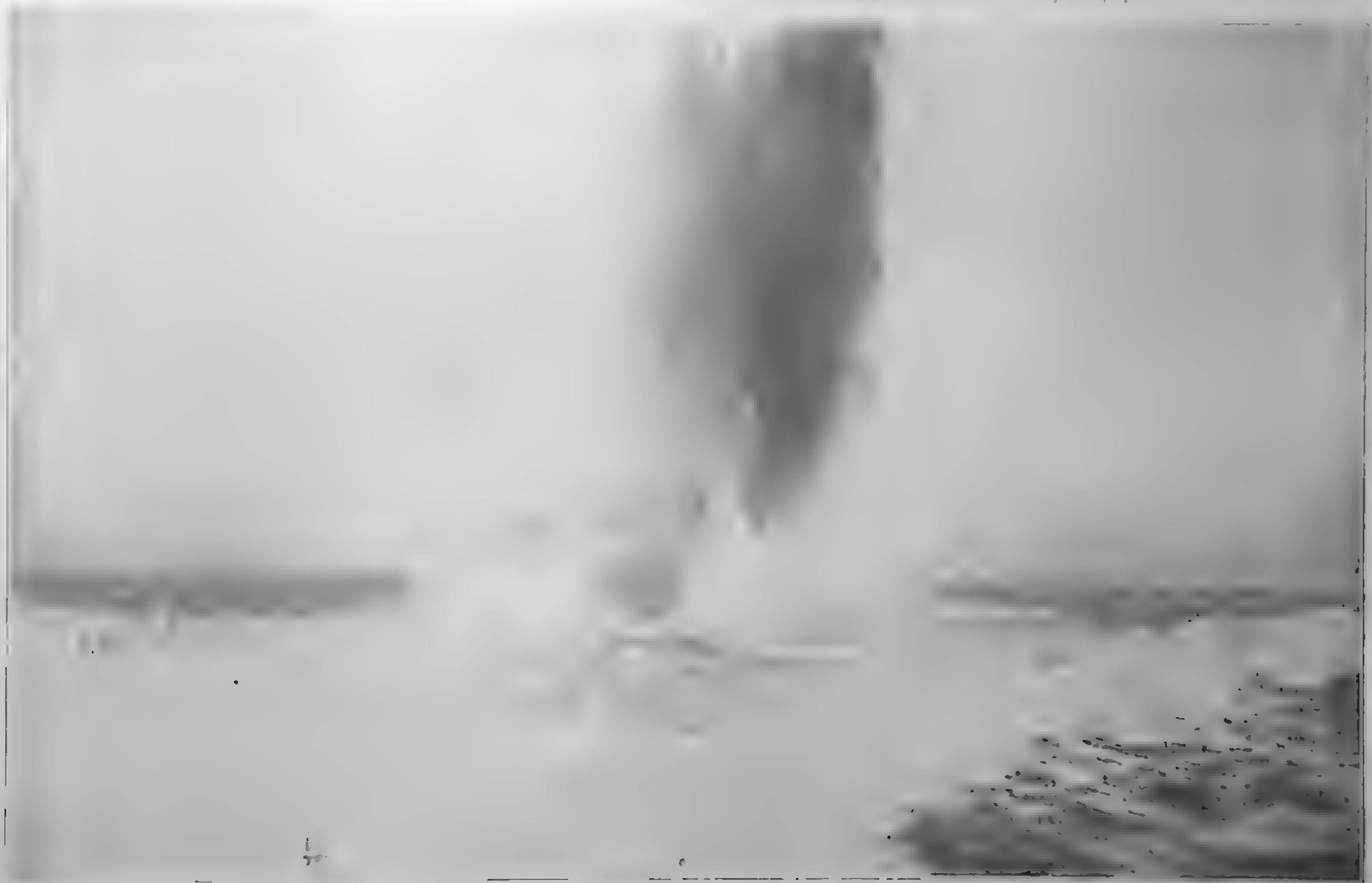
# Inside a Submarine





### Last of a U-Boat

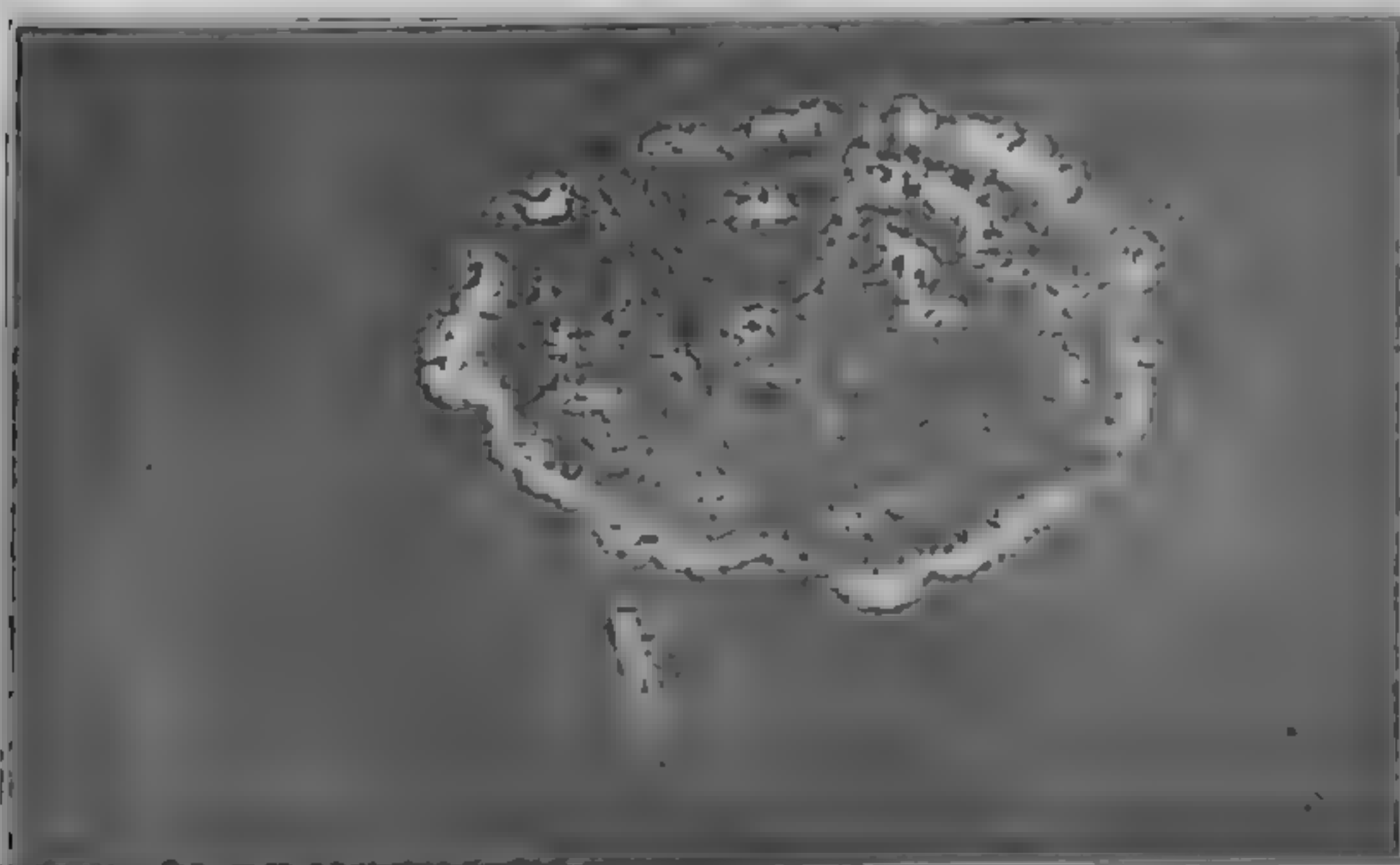
Showing the swirl caused by a sinking sub, but by a bomb from the British dirigible whose shadow shows in the photograph.



© U. & U.

### A Volcano of Water

A depth bomb exploding. This is the finest photograph that has yet been made of an exploding depth bomb.



© C. N. P. S.

### Air Photograph of Sea Explosion

The sponge-like splash on the surface of the water caused by a bomb dropped from an airplane

© C. N. P. S.

### Submarine Mine Explosion

The water rises higher than the explosion, but the explosion itself is not so visible.





**The E-Type Sub**  
Conning tower on an E type submarine.



**New Type Submarine**  
The E type submarine, mounting several guns on the deck.



**Blister-Skinned Monitor**  
The blister skins are substituting steel.

### The Latest Submarine

Although Germany was the first to use submersible craft in the war, the other nations were forced to the use of like craft in order to check Germany's progress and the improved types of submarine manufactured by Great Britain and the United States did much to hasten the end of the war. When the German submarine campaign was at its height the situation of the Allies was becoming critical in the matter of transporting supplies and men across the seas from America, until we were able to construct ships faster than Germany could destroy them and at the same time destroy enemy submarines. It was announced on November 29, 1918, that Germany had lost approximately 200 submarines in the course of the war.

In the beginning, airplanes were used as lookouts for submarines but as a submarine is invisible from above when it has submerged approximately 45 feet the value of the airplane was limited in

This Walser hydrophone is but one of several devices, but has proven the most satisfactory. It is the invention of Lieutenant Georges Walser of the French navy. He based his theory upon the fact that sound, like light, is refracted on passing from one medium to another, a sort of acoustic lens being interposed in the path of the sound waves.

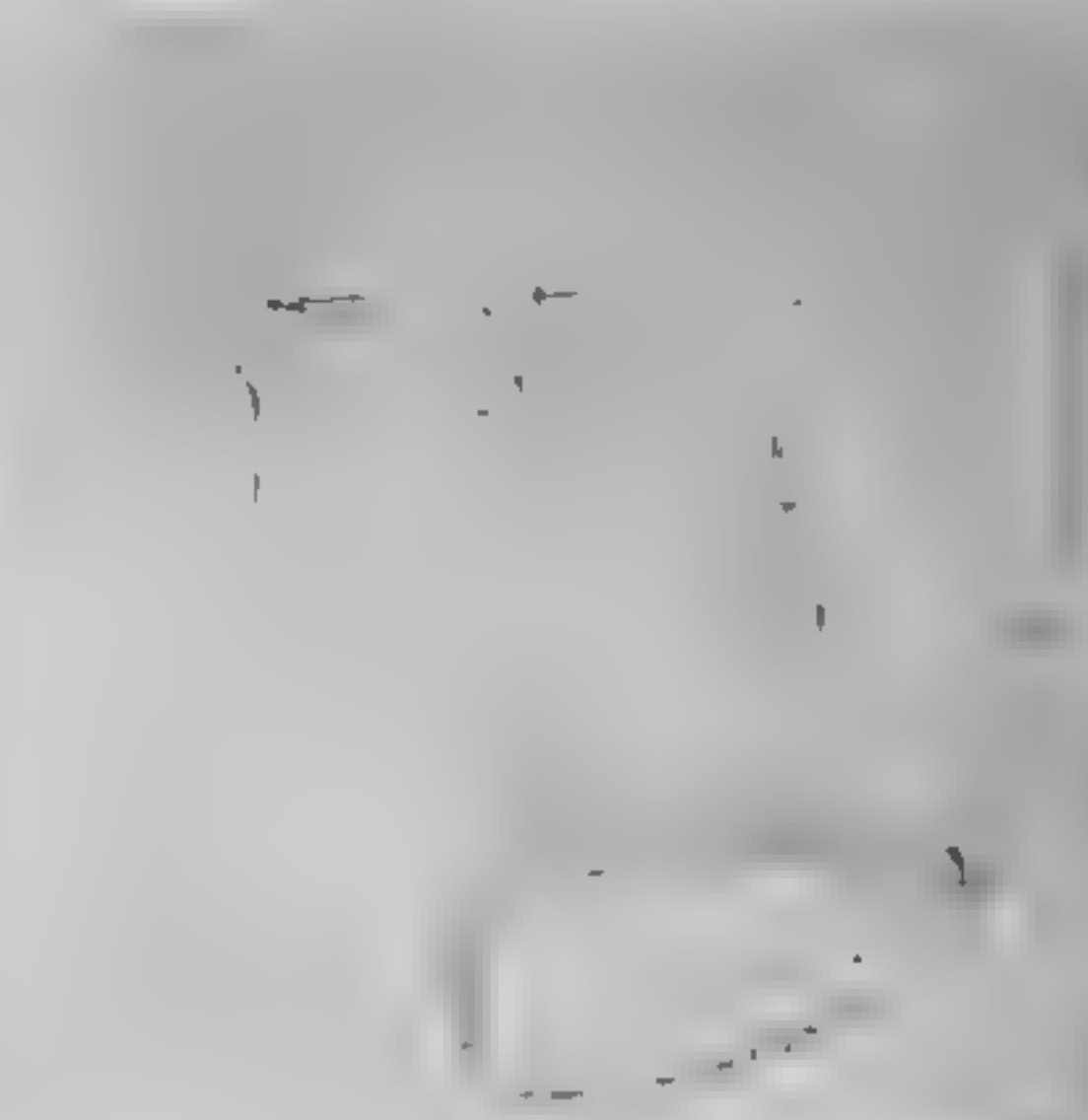
The direction can be calculated from these sounds and the operator, seated in the center of his cabin, wears a listening helmet to which two ear-trumpets are attached. In using the hydrophone the observer hears a given sound whenever that sound comes within a given area of, and not merely when the trumpet is centered at the focal point of that sound. He hears it loudest and clearest when the trumpet is centered about the focus, so he keeps the trumpet constantly in motion, searching out the sounds he hears and determining their location and distance. The distance is roughly estimated by taking account of the intensity of sound and orders are then issued to steer the vessel accordingly. If the vessel heard be a submarine, it is easy for the man at the hydrometer to direct his ship directly over the enemy craft and drop a bomb upon it. This machine was perfected in March, 1917, but nearly a year elapsed before the French authorities were persuaded to give it a trial. In March, 1918, the device was used in practical warfare and its success was so decided and immediate that it was seen to be called upon numbers of allied vessels and proved its worth in every instance.



**Exterior of the Sound-Collecting Boss, or "Blister"**

this service. It remained for another method to prove serviceable in this work. Several devices for locating objects by sound under water, had been devised before the war, but none of these was sufficiently accurate to be really practical.

Only a few months before the termination of the war did marine engineers finally discover satisfactory means of locating and destroying enemy submarines. Then the Walser gear was perfected. This is a directional apparatus for detecting and recording sounds heard through the water and thereby discovering the approach of ships, whether they be on the surface or submarines.



**The Interior Mechanism of the Walser Gear**



**Listening for Enemy Submarines**

Sitting at his ship's side, the observer listens through the Walser apparatus.





Along

or then the "Great 'I'm Rough'" boys



German Anti-Tank Rifle

It is said anti-tank rifle used by Germans was pointed on a railroad track which they blew up before.



A Disabled German Tank

This large sized tank was put out of action during counter attack by 75mm.



After the Long, Hard Fight was Over

At the end of the day, the soldiers were tired and the ground was covered with the remains of the battle.





© Getty Images—U. & U.

### They Died Bravely

A French gunner fought bravely until his last bullet had been expended and his





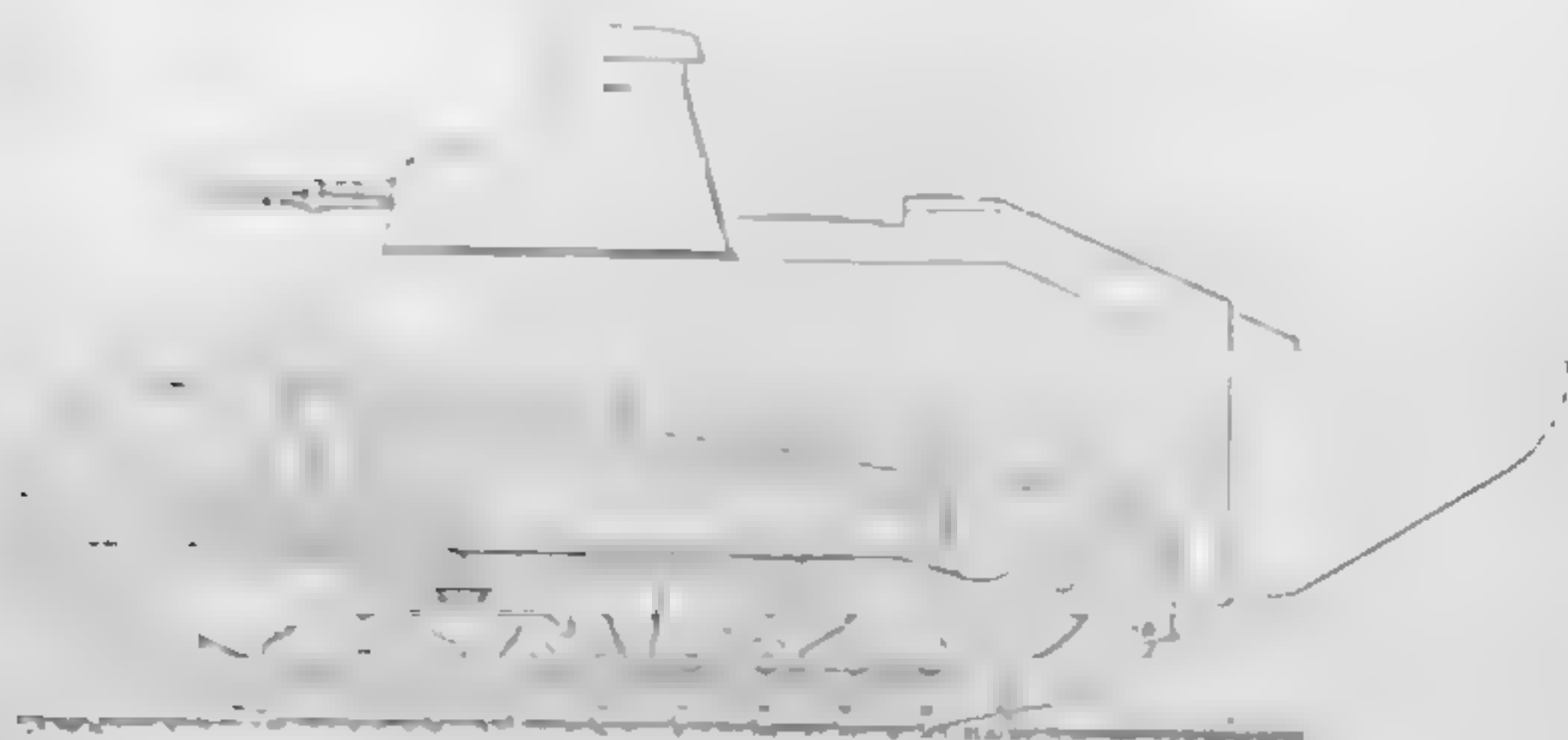
A United States "Baby" Tank



I. F. S.

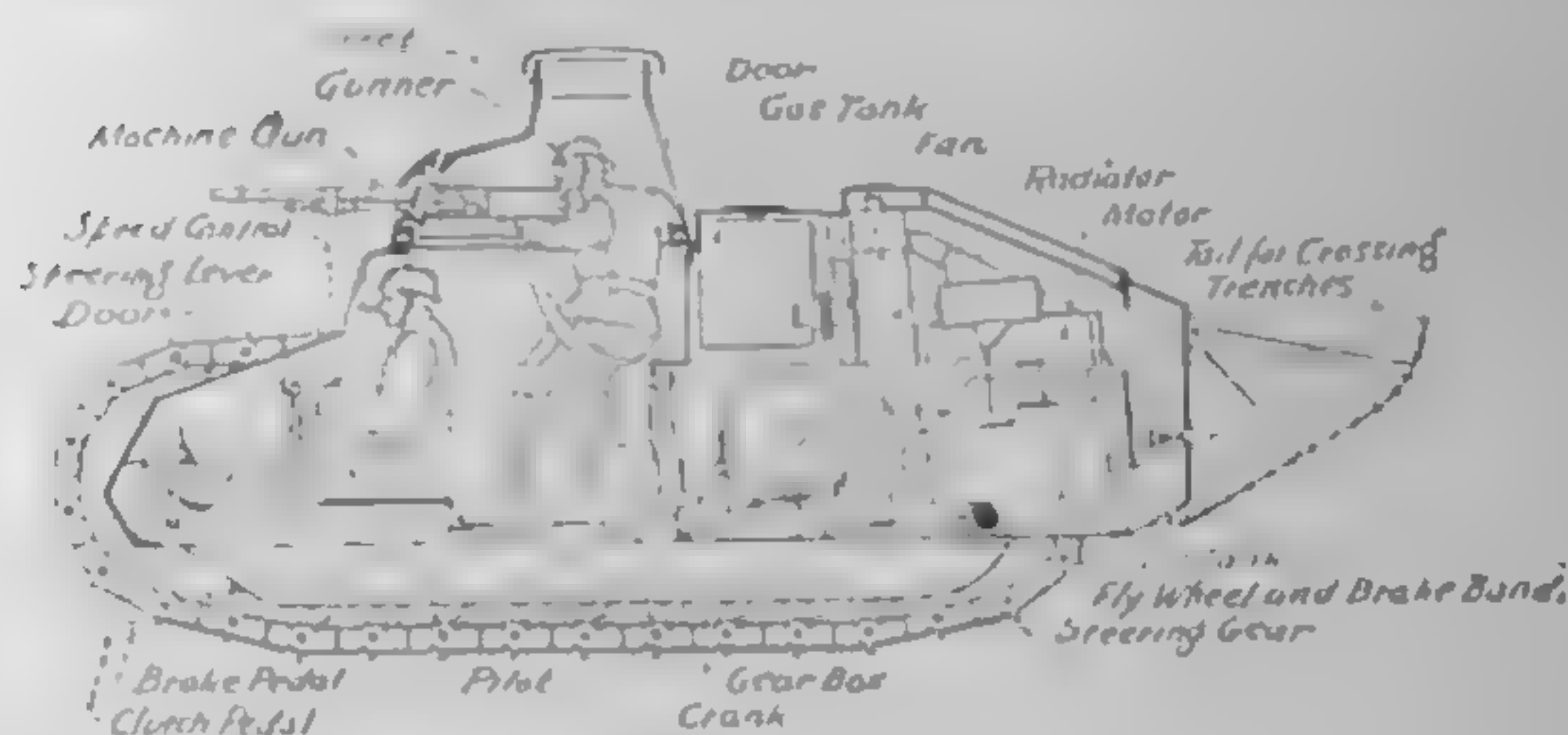
Tractor for Hauling Guns

This type of artillery tractor has replaced the horse for hauling guns in our



Exterior View of Tank

Showing the caterpillar wheels that can cross any kind of country.



I. F. S.

Interior of Whippet Tank

Showing the various parts of one of these "Crawling Demons."



I. F. S.

A Watery Grave

A landship out of its element—a "wounded" tank abandoned.



I. F. S.

Waiting for the Word to Advance

British tanks ready to begin their deadly advance.



De laun 01. 01. 01. 01. 01.

Convoy of British Tractors

Hauling big guns to the Belgian army by means of tractors



I. F. S.

French Device for Cutting Barbed Wire

These little machines have proved very effective against the barbed wire



**Where Edith Cavell Was Executed**

The arrow indicates the actual spot  
nurse was shot



**Funeral Cortège Entering Westminster Abbey**

Every hat was removed or head bowed as Edith Cavell's coffin passed by



Edith Cavell



**American Soldiers at Edith Cavell's Grave**

They were the first to visit the grave of the nurse who was executed at the same spot



Woman's Part in the War



Typesetting



Billing Freight



Com. Pub. Inf.—I. P. 5

Repairing Harness

French girls worked in harness repair



Uniformed New York Police Women  
Husky keepers of the law in New York City.



Women Proved Excellent Draughtsmen  
The deftness and skill of a woman's hand were suited to this purpose.



Learning Railroad  
Girls were taught every form of the railroad business during the war.



In Pursuit of the Glittering Gold  
Many farmerettes turned gold hunters, and made good ones.



Going Up  
An attractive and alert elevator girl.



### Doing Camouflage Work

One of the most important things accomplished by the navy was the camouflaging of the war ships, and girls were good workers in this line



### In Bottling Works

Girls running machines in a large bottling works with skill and accuracy unsurpassed by men



### Electrical Tester

Inspecting and testing electrical apparatus.

accepted. With their well-established organization they were able to expedite the mobilizing of British womanhood. In an incredibly short time the women were replacing the men in munitions factories, in shops and in offices.

while  
and  
and

Damer I

the fact that the first laughed at). The W. A. A. C. of army and navy, the W. A. A. C. W. R. F. N. groups carried on all sorts of service for the army and navy. Then, too, the women had their own hospital units and the War Hospital in Endall Street was famous for its excellent service.

that the gateman was the only man employed on the place. Even the

prisoners were women. Early in 1917 the W. A. A. C.'s numbered 14,000 and they began to increase by 10,000 a month.

In 1918 the women were in the land

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### Shell Filler



### Busily Turning Out Revolvers

Girl worker in revolver plant—drilling holes in the receiver.



### Working on a Gun

the





Women in the Army Corps



Daughters of the Soil

Frenchettes hard at work with sprinkler, hoe and sprayer.



Women was their nursing care, not only of the wounded but also of the coming generation. In



The Foresters of The War

Sharpening saws with utmost care.

Europe they worked among the children of refugees and did their best to restore those undernourished boys and girls to such health as would ensure a vigorous manhood and womanhood; in America they went still farther. Under the guiding hand of Miss Julia Lathrop, Chief of the Children's Bureau, a year's campaign was instituted that helped raise the standards of health and child care throughout the country. It is too early to give any definite results of this campaign but the reports from all parts of the country indicate an aroused public interest in the proper feeding and care of our children and an increase in the school attendance which had threatened a serious decrease at the outbreak of the war.

In many positions the women showed an unexpected dexterity; in some, they were not altogether satisfactory. Where dexterity and skill were the requisites, women did well; where physical strength was demanded, they sometimes failed. Certain positions which they did not fill well at first, were later found quite suited to them if their tools were slightly altered. Naturally they began with implements calculated for a man's use and naturally what they needed was implements calculated for smaller people and sometimes for people who handled their tools in a slightly different manner. Where employers recognized this fact,



American Girls Learning to Use Farm Tractors

Getting ready to be efficient workers for an increase in the country's food supply.

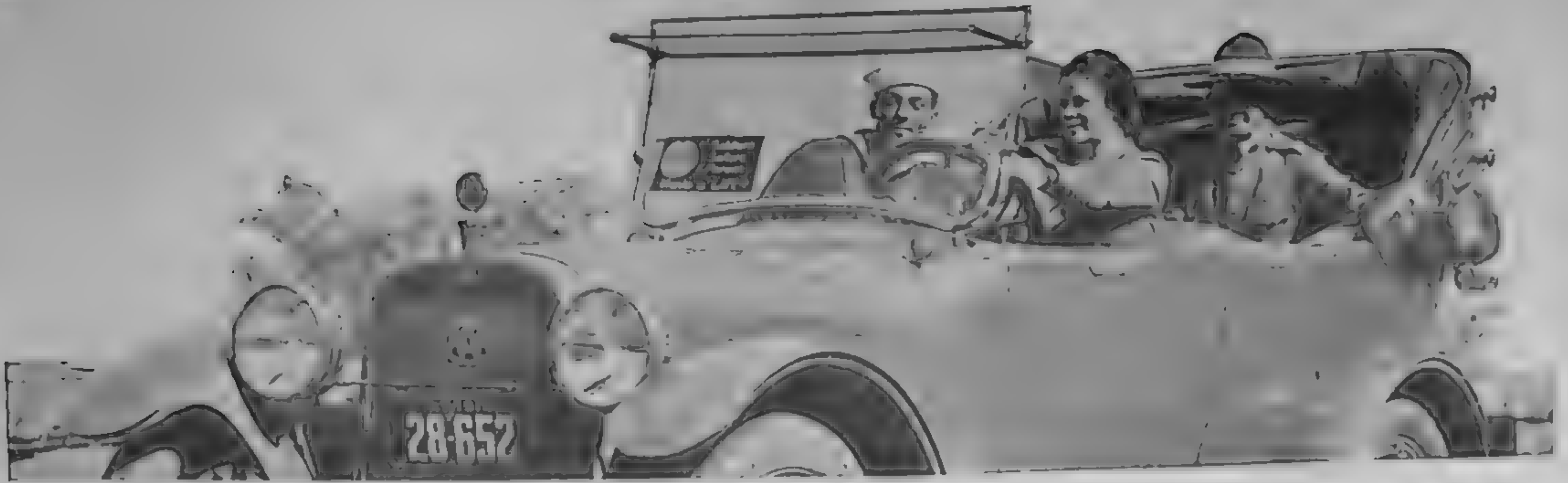


Photo by Paul Thompson

### Giving Boys in Uniform a Lift

American women were very generous with their cars and many "Have a Lift" signs were displayed during the months of the war.

many seeming failures became absolute successes. What have women brought out of this experience? They have learned something of that method that has hitherto been wanting in women's work. Cooperation. They have learned to work together for a common end. They have learned the joy of economic independence as well as the weariness that comes at the end of a day of toil. They can intel-

ligently compare the fatigue and reward of housework with that of factory and office work.

Throughout the world we are seeing women get greater political freedom as the result of their economic freedom.

Wherever we turn women have undertaken new work in response to their country's needs and they will continue to serve so long as they are needed. In

France, the Minister of State discovered that a woman, Mlle. Sanua, knew all about the toy industry and by the utilization of her knowledge, France has pushed to front rank in industry.

Mlle. Jeanne Tardy was made attache in the French Ministry of Finance. Such a thing was never heard of before. In England, Henrietta Rodden has been tempering steel for her tanks and

what is more, her wonderful color sense makes her even better than the expert man whose place she took. Katharine Harley went for the Scottish Women's Hospital, to Monastir, and during a bombardment of her hospital she was killed. Not only the men have died for freedom—American women also have freely given their lives for the cause of democracy.



© Com. Pub. Int.—175

### American Telephone Girls in France

These girls are all volunteers and eager to have a part in the war.



### Petrol Workers in France

© U.S. Gov. Printing Office



### © U.S. Gov. Towing Broken Ambulance to Workshop

English girls did excellent and heroic work in helping to win the war for freedom.



### Military Training Camp





### Women are the Best Bakers in the World

Country after the men went across the channel



British Official—C. N. P. S.

### French Laundresses

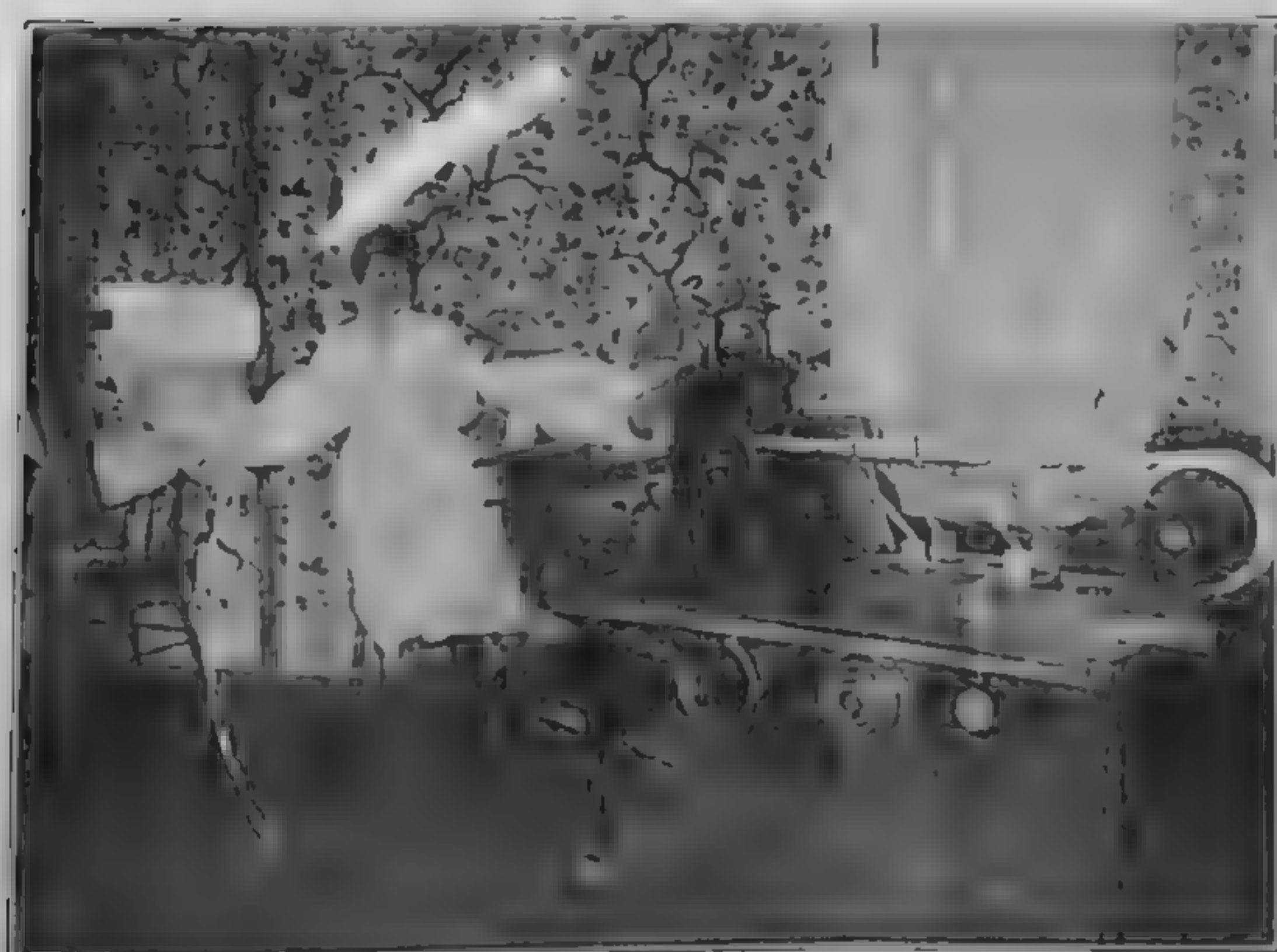
French women working as laundresses for the British troops.



U. K. I.

### Candy for the Boys

Preparing nougat for dipping in chocolate



N. I. P. S.

### For Dressings

Winding gauze for bandages that saved many a lad's life



Food Administration Bureau

### French Army Clerks

There were none more patriotic than the French women

## AUXILIARY WAR

Both at home and abroad, the war relief agencies brought comfort to the men and women who faced the hardships of war. There was the Red Cross, managing great hospitals and supplying first aid ma-

terial as well as the comfort of hot food and tobacco to war-weary men, tracing missing men, relieving hardships suffered by the home folk and doing reconstruction work that is teaching wounded men



## The Young Boys Did Their Part

Boy Scouts helped till the land and took the work nearest their hand that might help the boys "over there."



## The Girl Scouts Worked with Might and Main

Girl Scouts worked hard to help the boys "over there" by tilling the land and taking on the work nearest their hand.

## The Salvation Army Lassie

The Salvation Army Lassie was always as near the front as army authorities permitted.

to be self-supporting and happy despite their physical handicaps. Much work was also done for the troops of our Allies in eleven countries.

Then there was the Salvation Army with its men and women trained and tested in facing hardships, who went as near the front as they were permitted and supplied the soldiers with food and hot

coffee, first aid and comforts. The Salvation Army worked for the maintenance of the moral and religious life of the boys as well as for their physical welfare.

The Y. M. C. A. grouped its activities about the entertainment, educational and religious aspects of the soldier's life and although we hear most of their

work was done close to the front. The Y. W. C. A. reached the soldiers in the hospitals and in the camps.



## Lights, Music and Uniforms

Chaperoned by War Camp Community Service these boys and girls had a happy evening.



## No Reserve! Stand for This Sign

Stand for this sign, which is a symbol of the War Camp Community Service.



# RELIEF AGENCIES



Casey's Welcome Place of Refuge



## The Comfort of a "Fag"

A cigarette is one of the first attentions a soldier receives after his wounds are bandaged in a Red Cross evacuation tent.

Casey, an the boys and the workers of the Knights of Columbus, was a familiar figure in camp and near the battle front, entertaining the men in their huts, keeping supplies of comforts on hand for the men and often resorting to food. The moral and religious welfare of the men was also one of their aims. The Jewish Welfare Board did work sim-

ilar to that of the K. C. B. In some of these agencies men were directed to among the men served because of religious belief.

The American Library Association shipped approximately 2,000,000 books overseas where they were used in Y huts, in hospitals and wherever the men



## Back from the Front Line

American Red Cross ambulances carried thousands of wounded from no man's land to first aid stations.

held a variety of books for fiction and poetry. For the most part, all works were sent. In American camps the libraries were under the charge of trained librarians, who aided men pursuing special studies or taking them for casual reading.

Boy Scout Scouts and Scouts did valiant service in food raising and con-

servation. Liberty Loan work, a long as the boys and Scouts performed various services for the adult war work agencies. The Girl Scouts acted as nurses' aids during the influenza epidemic, and also kept many order comforts. The Boy Scouts loaned over 5,000,000 of weight for the War Department and did certain patrol duty.



## Rest and Recreation for Women Workers

The Y. W. C. A. took care of the women war workers. This is tea time in their hut for nurses at Angers, France.



## Books Brought Relief

Time does not hang heavy on these boys' hands after the A. L. A. Librarian makes her daily rounds.







Where the Truce Terms were Signed

### The Armistice Declared

The armistice was declared at 11 o'clock on November 11, 1918. The news spread rapidly through the Allied lines, and the German lines. The fighting ceased everywhere. The news was received with a starting effect than the pandemonium of a few moments before.



Germans En Route to Meet Allied Dictators

The Hun envoys on their way across the French line



Marshal Foch

The French leader leaving Spa after an important conference

On other fronts like scenes took place. One moment men were fighting, an instant later heads peeped over the trenches and then men leaped out into no man's land and danced about wildly in the sheer joy of life. Bonfires were built as soon as dusk descended and the men enjoyed the luxury of fire and smoke in places where such indulgence had been taboo but a few short hours before. Some few were stunned by the scene after living in surroundings of constant noise and danger for so long; a few felt defrauded that they might not enter German territory and reduce it as Germany had desolated France and Belgium, but most the men felt only bewildered relief and happiness that the carnage was over.

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Passing Him Up

American officer passing German soldier in front of Armistice Commission grounds



Discussion of Danzig at Spa

Marshal Foch represented the Allies at this discussion



C.N.P.S.

### On the French Front

These huge guns barked at the Hun no more after November 7, 1918



C.N.P.S.

### Peace Day in Cambrai

100000



French Official—U. & U.

### American Engineers Hear the News

They stopped their work long enough to celebrate the signing of the Armistice



### Yanks Returning to Their Cantonments

After the Armistice the soldiers returned to their homes



French Official—U. & U.

### After Hostilities Had Ceased

Americans in front of a farmhouse taken by them just before hostilities ceased



C.N.P.S.

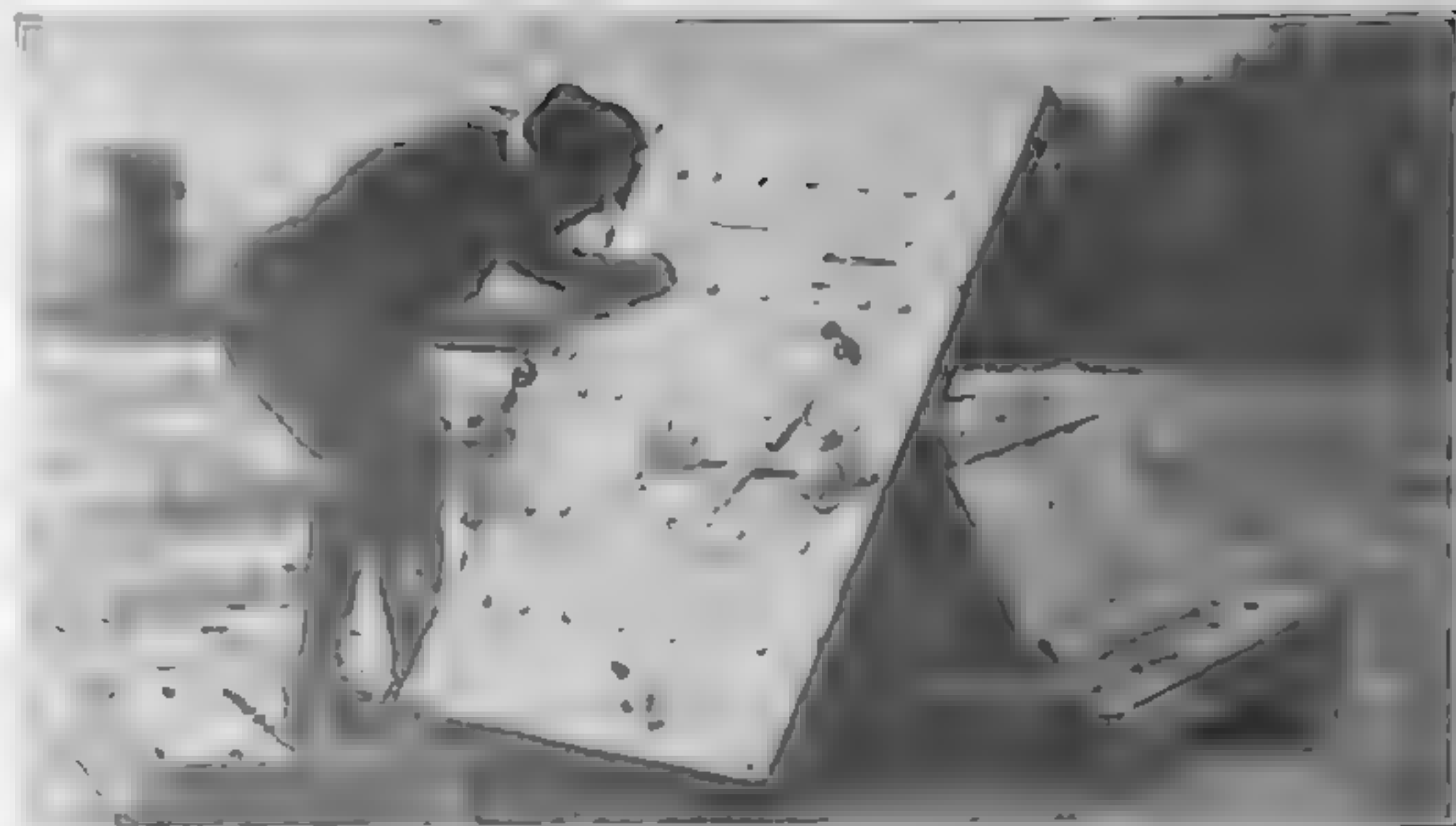
### Just Back from the Front

Don't





Where Kaiser Wrote His Abdication



From the Kaiser's Private Dug-Out  
taken from the basement of the Kaiser's former head-



How the Kaiser was Protected



Home of Kaiser at Spa  
where he dwelt the



The Tunnel Through Which the German Ruler Fled After His Abdication  
This is the entrance to a subterranean passage leading from the Spa castle to a point some miles distant in a wood



APRIL 1918—C.N.P.S.

### German Prisoners Rendered Harmless

The Allied soldiers discovered that by rendering the prisoners to the

the prisoners to the



APRIL 1918—C.N.P.S.

### Waiting to be Entrained

Germans taken by British in big offensive



APRIL 1918

### Back to the Fatherland

Thousand of



C.N.P.S.

### Not in Friendship

Kindly Tommies gave water to the wounded German



APRIL 1918

### The Irony of Fate

Kindly Tommies gave water to the wounded German





**Civilian Prisoners of War Returning to Home and Civilization**

These prisoners were allowed to go home



**First Boatload of French**

French prisoners back from suffering in Germany.



© U.S.A.

**Arriving in Switzerland**



© U.S.A.

**Leaving Berlin Camp**

Britishers freed from notorious Ruhleben prison



C.N.P.A.

**Bringing Back Sick and Wounded Prisoners**

British and Americans bringing back wounded and sick prisoners to a base hospital after they were released by the enemy.



Kerrison

**When the Huns Scuttled Their Fleet**  
Showing the last stage of one of Germany's finest ships



Kerrison

**German Interned Fleet at Scapa Flow**  
Taken from a British dirigible.



Kerrison

**German Destroyers a Few Minutes after their Crews Deserted Them**  
General scene of the scuttling just as the ships were left; the crews escaped

### SCAPA FLOW

It was in accordance with the Hun code of honor in all things that they should scuttle the ships that were to have been handed over to the Allies and to measure some of the consequences of defeat. Practically the whole of the interned at Scapa Flow was destroyed by the crews who took to the water. They came alongside a British man-of-war to be picked up. The almost more than the English sailors could stand and a number

were killed by shots fired from the

ships. The British man-of-war was the HMS *Thetis*, which was the first of the British fleet to arrive at Scapa Flow. The British man-of-war was the HMS *Thetis*, which was the first of the British fleet to arrive at Scapa Flow.



Kerrison

**In Their Final Resting Place**  
The Hindenburg, the finest of the German fleet



**After the Huns Scuttled Their Fleet**







In the Valley of the Dead

These bones in a valley near St.



## THE FALL OF OLD DYNASTIES



Constantine I

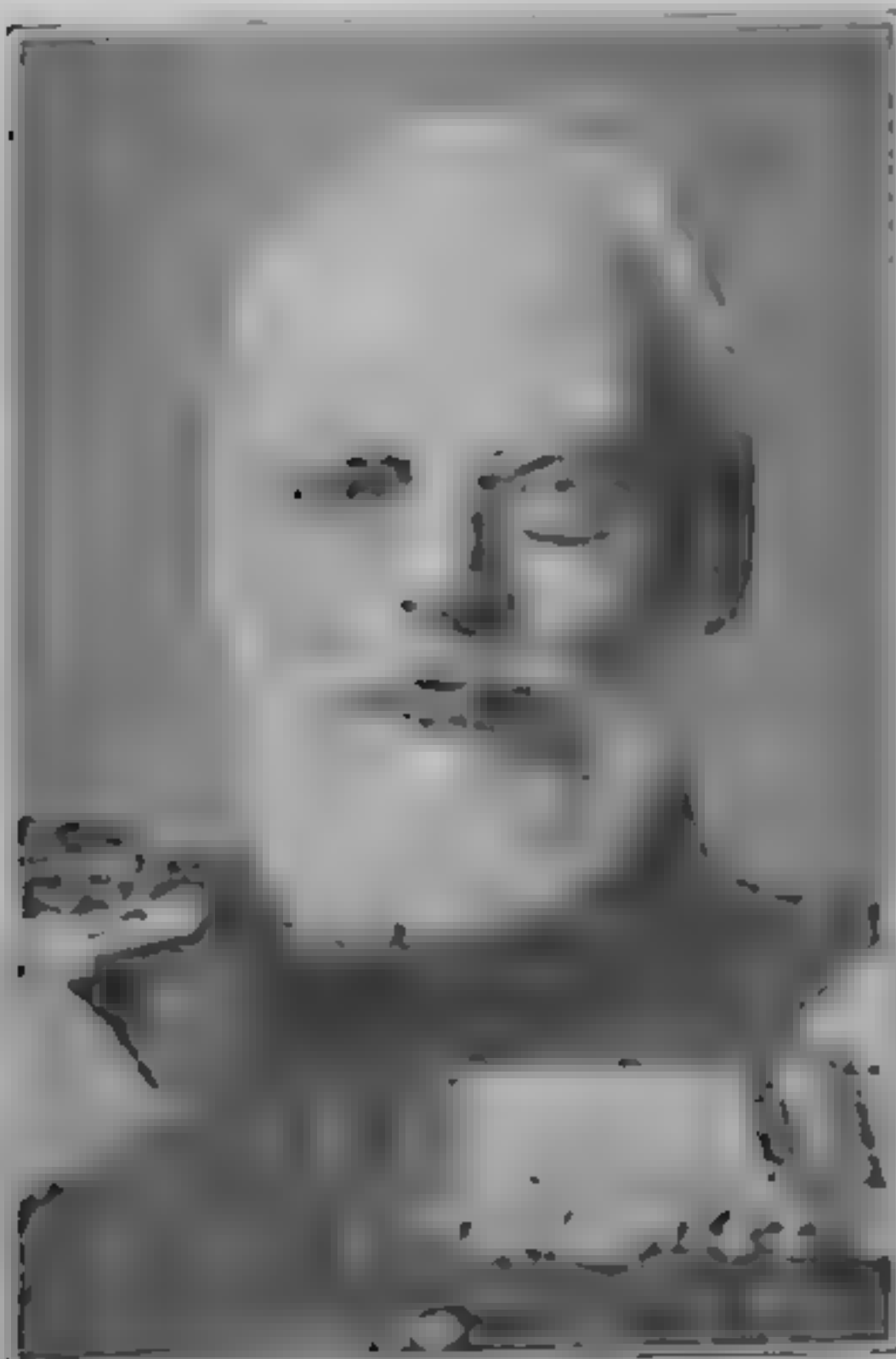
U. S. A. Friedrich II.  
King of Prussia and Emperor of Germany—November 9, 1918.

William II.



Nicholas II

Czar of Russia—March 15, 1917

U. S. A. Ferdinand  
King of Bulgaria—October 3, 1918.U. S. A. Boris III.  
King of Bulgaria—November 2, 1918.U. S. A. Ludwig III.  
King of Bavaria—November 13, 1918U. S. A. Friedrich August III.  
King of Saxony—November 12, 1918.U. S. A. Charles I.  
Emperor of Austria-Hungary—November 11, 1918U. S. A. Ernst Ludwig  
Grand Duke of Hesse—Nov. 12, 1918

U. S. A. Ludwig III, King of Bavaria,  
1918; Ernst Augustus,  
1918; November 12,  
August III, King of  
12, 1918; William

houses of Europe. The most  
dynasties to lose their thrones  
the Romanoffs in Russia, Hohen-  
rollern in Prussia and the German  
Empire, Hapsburg in Austria,  
Wittelsbach in Bavaria. Among the  
best known of the dethroned rulers  
Nicholas II, Czar of Russia, March 15,  
1917; Constantine I, King of Greece,  
June 12, 1917; Ferdinand, King of Bul-  
garia, October 3, 1918; Boris, King of  
Bulgaria, November 2, 1918; William II,  
King of Prussia and Emperor of Ger-  
many, November 9, 1918; Charles I,  
Emperor of Austria-Hungary, November

Ernst, Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar  
Eisenach, November 12, 1918; Leopold III,  
Prince of Lippe-Detmold, November 12,  
1918; Friedrich II, Grand Duke of  
Baden, November 12, 1918; Ernst Lud-  
wig, Grand Duke of Hesse, November  
12, 1918.

Perhaps we shall see several of these  
houses reestablishing themselves as  
elected rulers of their countries. Arch-  
duke Joseph of Hungary was the first  
to return to his country to rule in that  
name, but within little more than a  
month, Vienna dispatches announced  
the withdrawal of this Hapsburg from  
the Hungarian government.







At the Ex-Kaiser's Front Door



William Goes for a Stroll

Accompanied by a friend, takes an airing in the village where he is "resting"



He Was Once the German Crown Prince

Crown Prince and his wife as he looked when heir to the German throne.



Dutch Police Guard

At the gate of William I's refuge in Holland, no one can pass this guard without permission



Trying to Catch a Glimpse of William

Thousands of people are gathered around the gate to the Dutch refuge, hoping to catch a glimpse of the ex-Kaiser promenading



**Imperial Stables Destroyed in Berlin**

Reds in Germany have caused havoc in the capital.



**Palace Portals Wrecked**

German revolutionists clashed constantly with the Ebert government.



**Caught While Fleeing into Holland**





**Armored Trucks in Munich**



**Government Troops Versus Spartacans**  
Intrenched behind bundles of newspapers, fighting the Reds.



D. U. & U.

**Liquid Fire Plays in Berlin Streets**

All the most destructive and impregnable forces known to modern warfare were called into use by government troops.



**Bolshevism Runs Rampant in Berlin**

Bolshevists dumping their dead on flat cars to be carried away and interred in a common grave.



**Protecting a Berlin Government Building**

Perched on the roof of a shack, government troops used light machine guns against the revolutionists.



© U.S.N.

### Firing Line of the Spartacans

They are awaiting the attack of the government forces in Berlin



© U.S.N.

### Government Artillery in Action

Real fighting, and no mercy in the streets of Berlin.



© U.S.N.

### German Frontier Troops in Action

Fighting against the Bolsheviks at Riga on the Baltic Sea.



### Ready to Quell Revolutionists

Bivouac of German government forces



© L.P.E.

### The Revolution in Berlin Followed the Signing of the Armistice

This picture shows the sailors taking up the eagle





Dead bodies in the street.



The "Red Terror" in Berlin

between government and Bolshevik troops.

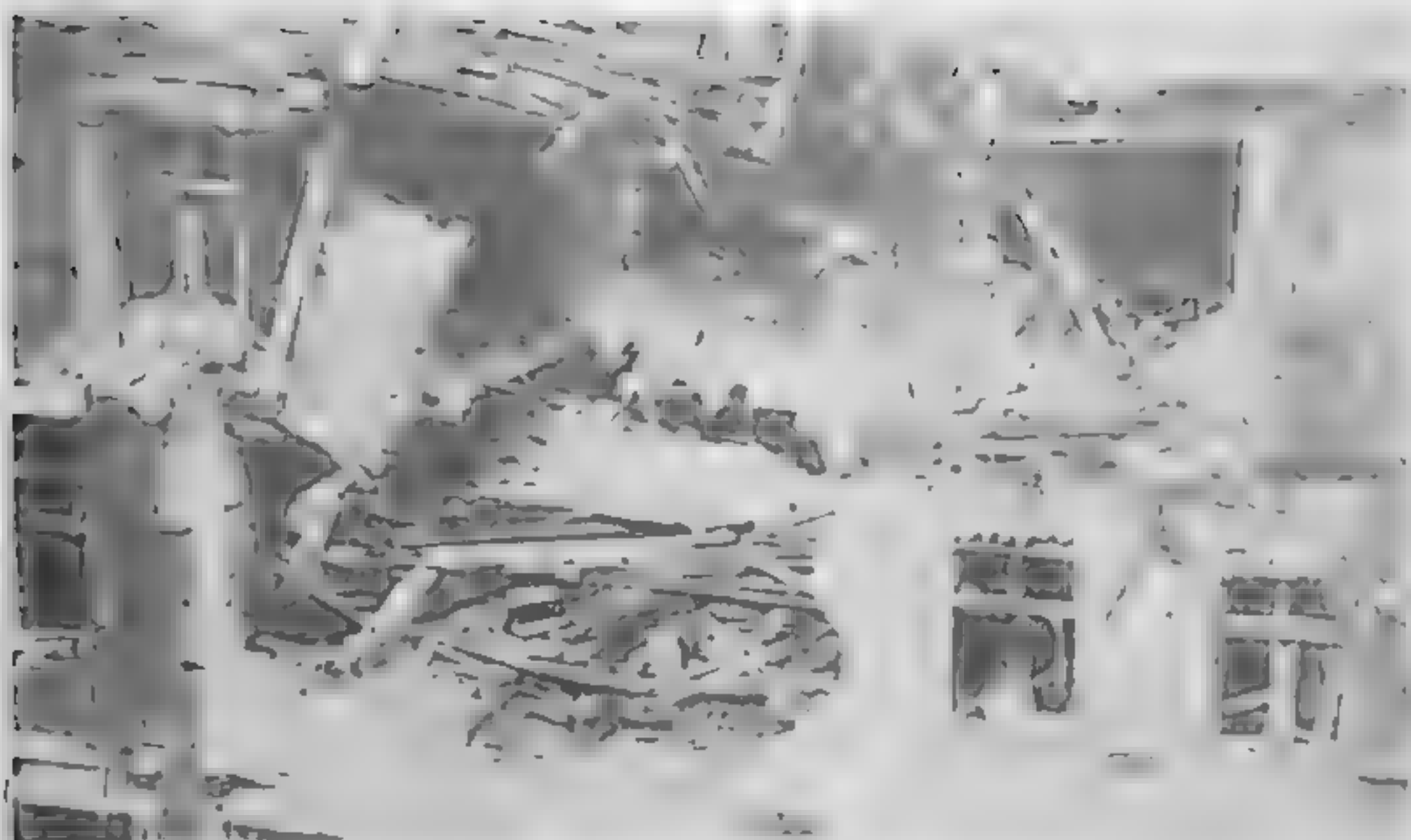
## BOLSHEVIK AND BOLSHEVISM

workers. The other great party of Russia, the social revolutionaries, came up closely of the Bolsheviks. When the Russian Revolution began it was in control of a more moderate group under the leadership of Alexander Kerensky. On November 7th, 1917, the Bolsheviks came to power with their

radical brethren of the social democratic party against the moderates of both the old parties.

When the Russian Revolution began it was in control of a more moderate group under the leadership of Alexander Kerensky. On November 7th, 1917, the

(Continued on page 101)



Results of Mine Explosions

have suffered greatly through heavy mines thrown by the Spartacists.



Wreckage of Many Street Fights

Shattered and torn by mine explosions during street fighting.



Hungry Berlin Mobs Loot Food Centers

German soldiers guarding one of the many delicatessen stores in Berlin robbed by hungry mobs.



S.W.N.U.

Former Czarina and Daughters

Lower photo. Room where the Czar and his family were murdered, the night of July 16-17, 1918.



Czarevitch of Russia

He, a victim of the same plot which killed his whole family.



The Last Days of the Czar

Lower photo. Room where the Czar and his family were murdered, the night of July 16-17, 1918.



Nicholas F. Manoff

The "Herald" photo.



[illegible]

...of a million and a half thousand fac-  
...of the...banks. This  
...was...to nearly all  
...and although the  
...he tried to see it carried through,  
...country revolted.  
...of the bolshevik  
...for the

representatives of the Allied governments and they were forced to withdraw, some leaving the country entirely, others withdrawing first to Vologda and later to Archangel.

(Continued on page 101)



## Agitation Class Learning Bolshevism

started in Russia by the Soviet government to teach its principles to the masses.



## Russia Under Red Regime

Showing the Red Army soldiers marching alongside of the "common people" in the streets of Russia.



## Baku Captured by Bolsheviki

**Baku Captured by Bolsheviks**  
This great oil center of the Caucasus was taken by Bolsheviks who crossed on Russian gunboats.



## Unfurling the Red Flag

Revolutionist meetings in Moscow Square.



## Bolsheviki Give Free Rifle Courses to Make Expert Shots

A rifle class of Bolsheviks shortly before graduation as expert rifle men and women.



Revolution, Rapine and Robbery



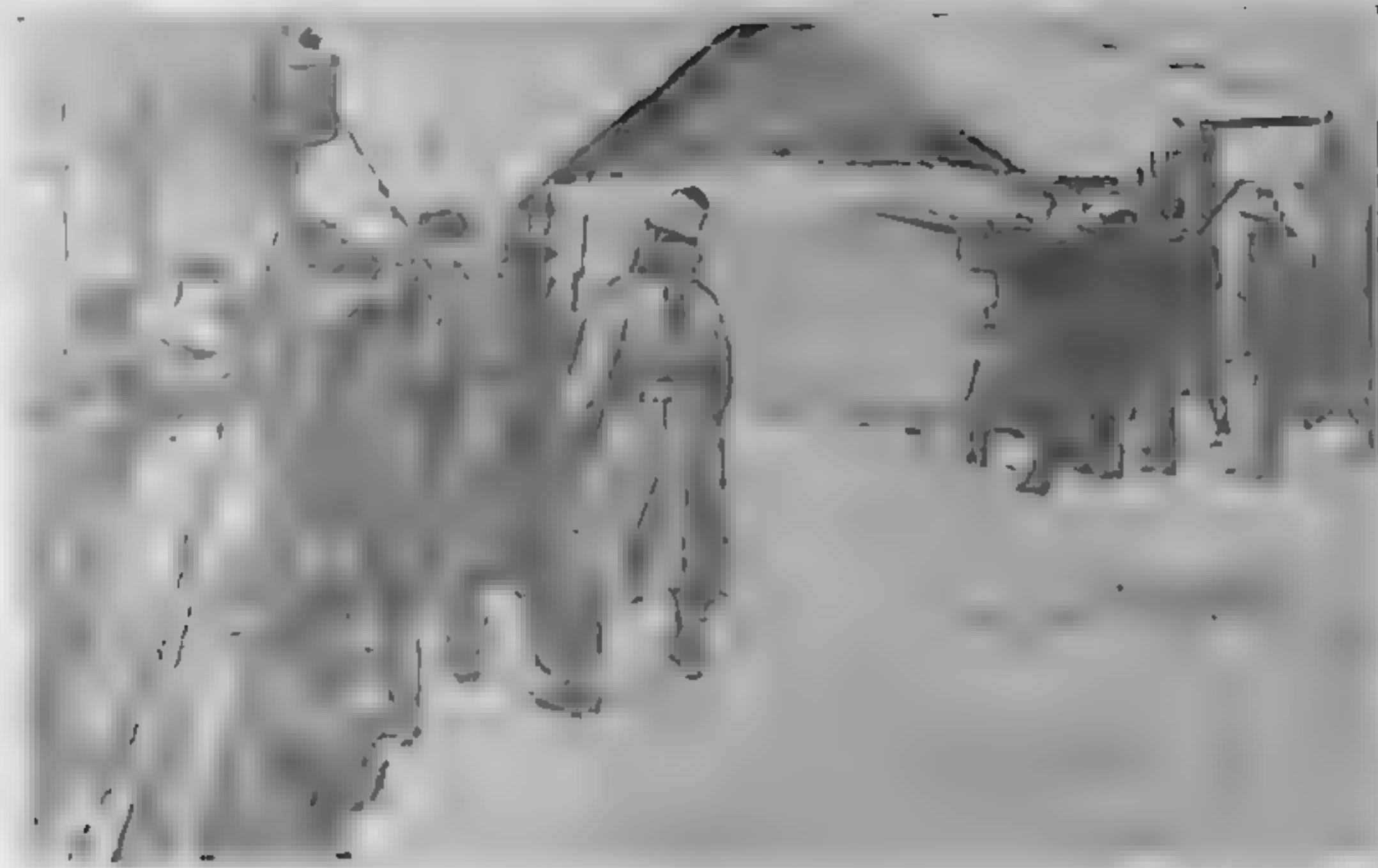
© Graphic—U. S. U.

Excess and Want, Hand in Hand  
Soldiers and Red Guards sacking a Peti



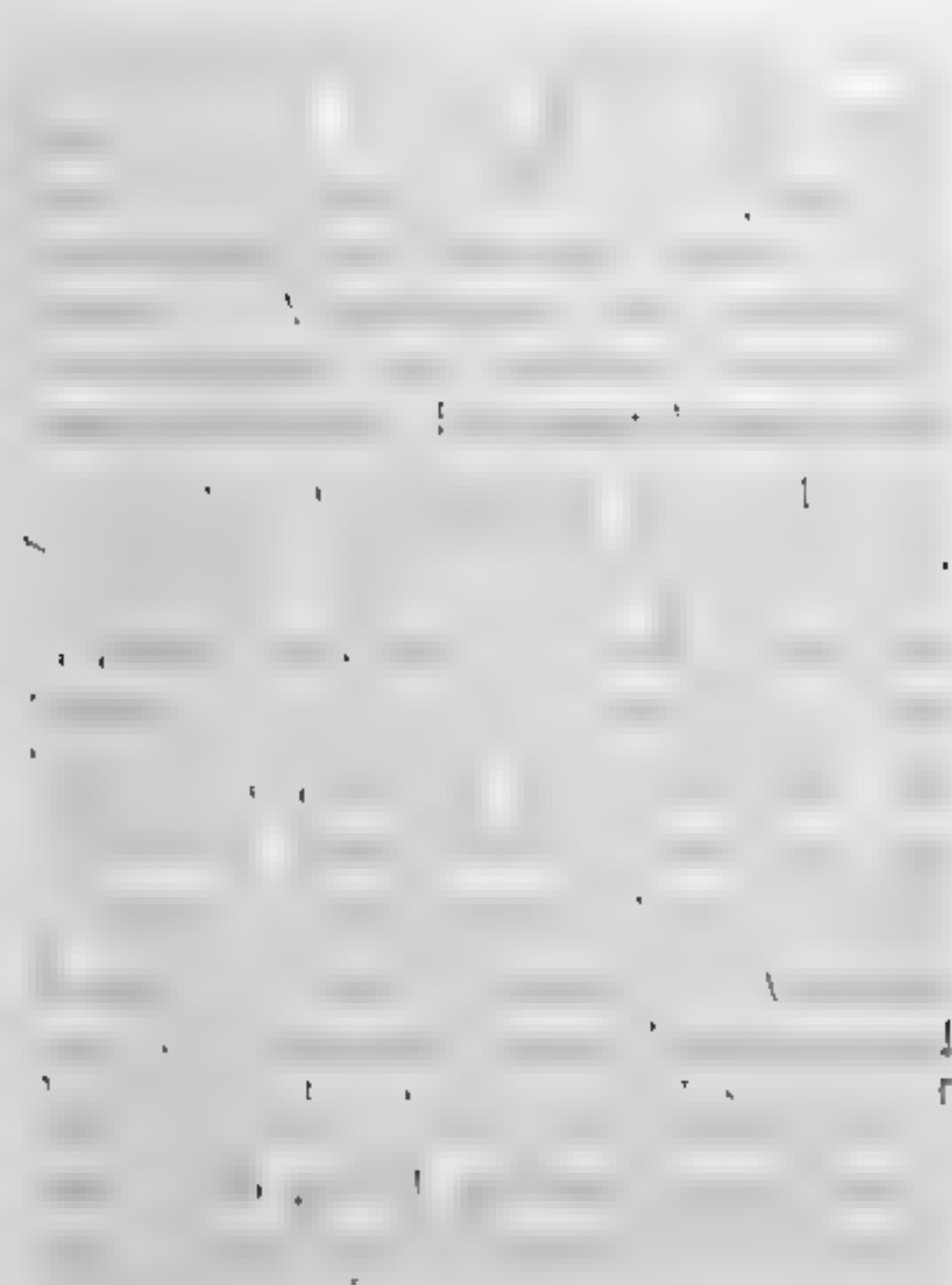


Feeling on a Religious Possession



A Street Skirmish

Red Guards and center revolutionists clash in a street fight.



Victims of Red Murders Exhumed

bodies of murdered people were exhumed from a lake into which they had been thrown by the Bolshe-

acceptable to the Russians in the organization of their own self-defense.

"With such objects in view, the government of the United States is now cooperating with the Governments of France and Great Britain in the neighborhood of Murmansk and Archangel."

The former emperor of Russia, Nicholas II, was executed by the bolshevik central council, July 16, 1918, in Ekaterinburg, a town on the Asiatic side of the Ural mountains, whence he had been transferred from Tobolsk. It has been stated the the ex-empress and her children have also been made away with but accounts are conflicting and it may be that some of the princesses escaped.

In June of 1919 an attempt was made by Admiral Kolchak to obtain control of the government and he had the backing of outside nations, but so far reports as to his movements and success have been too vague and unsatisfactory to be worthy serious attention.



Unch Law in Petrograd

robbers in the streets without any check



Bolshevik Barbarism

Three Anti-Sexists being consigned to the flame by Red Army ruffians



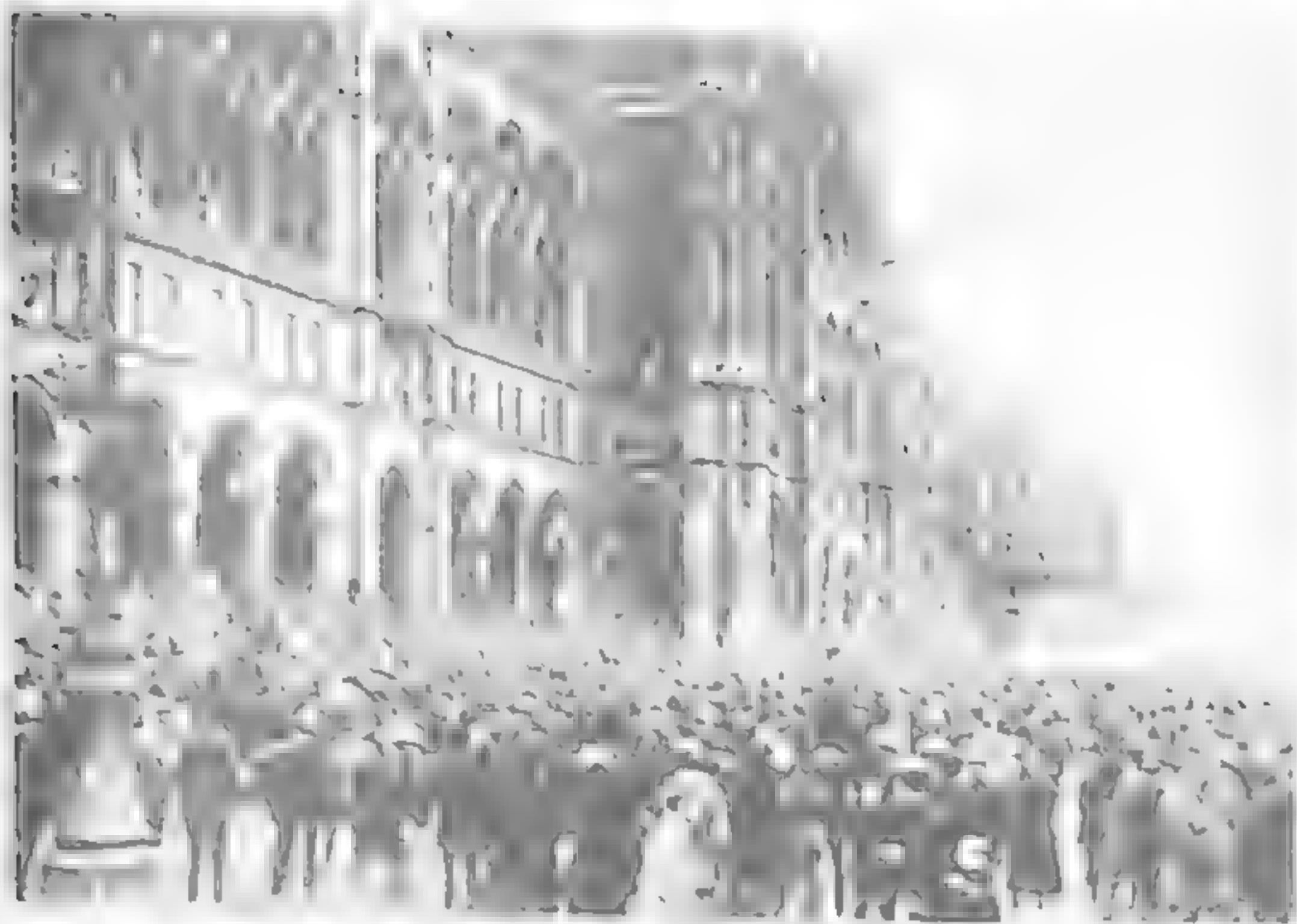
Proclamation in Budapest of the Hungarian Republic



Rejoicing at the Proclamation of a New Hungarian President

These people were plunged into the water by the Hungarians.





Start of Revolution in Vienna



Bolshevist Riot Halted in Vienna

Arrested scores of Red leaders in street riots



Singing in Patriotic Enthusiasm

Members of the Budapest Singing Club singing national songs in the streets of the capital in honor of revolutionary successes



© U.S.N.

Gypsy Bands Celebrating

Playing in celebration of the success of the Hungarian revolution.



© U.S.N. Where Hungarian Revolution Was Planned

An American owned this hotel in Budapest.



### Anti-Sparticide Demonstrations.

A cordon of the State Rifle Guard ready to shoot Reds in Vienna.



© Keystone

### Counter Revolutionists

The counter revolution had as its object the disposal of the Soviet dictator



© U.P.A.

### Revolutionists in Front of the Parliament Building in Budapest

At the time of the



© Keystone

### Bloodshed in Vienna Streets

A communist standard bearer killed. His flag is seen in the roadway

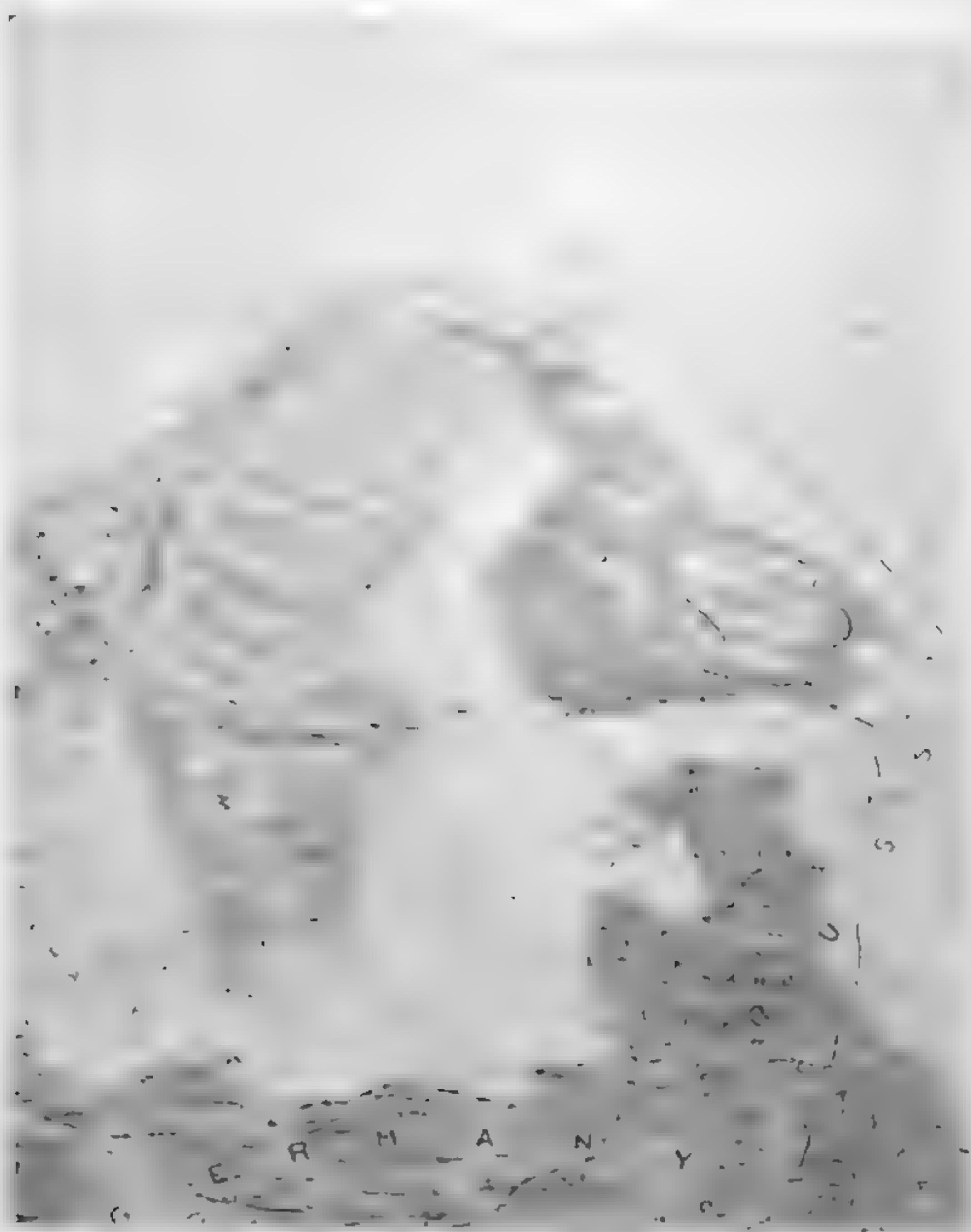


© Keystone

### First Aid to the Wounded Rioters

The streets of Vienna were a scene of





The Coveted Murman Coast

h the outside world all the year round



Blockhouse Guarded by U. S.  
protection was built in northern Russia by American Engineers.

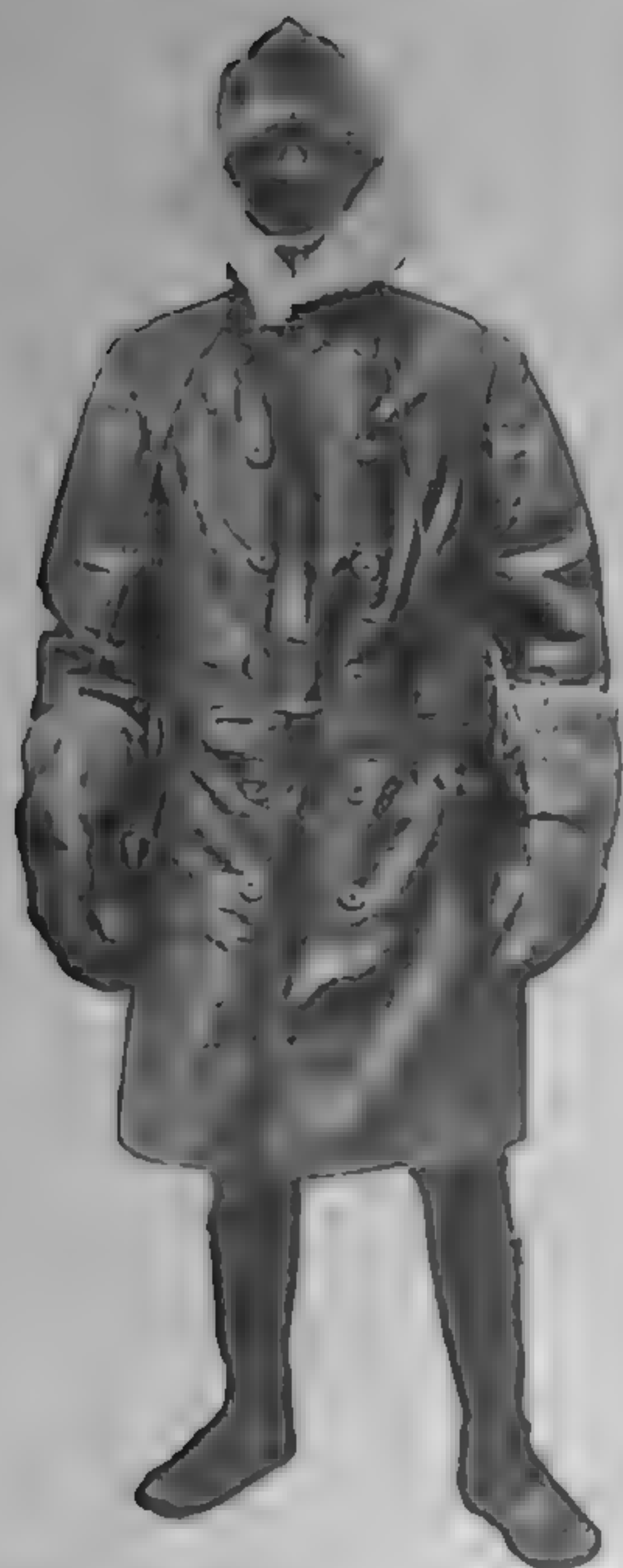


Eagle Boats One and Two at Murmansk  
Two of our boats stationed in this northern Russian port.



One American and One Canadian Pursue Reds

The only two on the trail of the Russian Bolsheviks who went on the war path blowing up bridges and culverts and destroying railroads and other property.



Comm. Photo Int.—U. S. A. U.

**For Siberia Wear**  
A. E. F. outfit for Siberia



Naval Photo Int.—Kerley, Inc.

**U. S. Boats Doing Patrol Duty in the White Sea**  
The Entente Powers have taken possession of Murmansk.



W. S. I.

**A Britisher in the Far North**  
Outfit worn by British troops in R.



U. S. Official—U. S. A. U.

**Apportioning Rations to Bolshevik Prisoners**  
The prisoners use old tin cans and large wooden spoons which they carry in their boots



U. S. Official—U. S. A. U.

**A Typical Russian Scene**  
Carts transport the oatmeal from ships along the river bank to the war



In Archang. 1, Russia





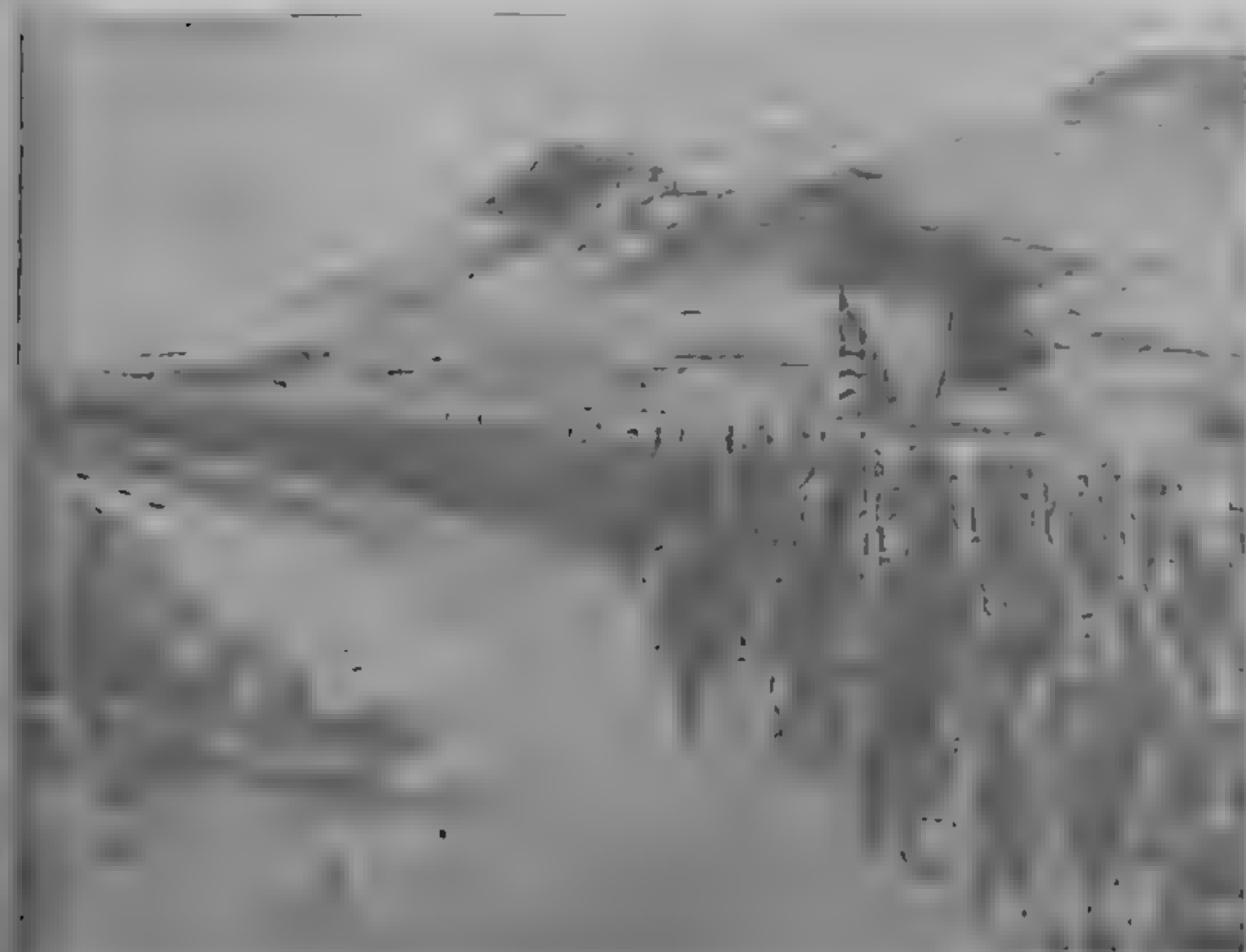
### Fourth of July in Siberia

is marching through streets of Vladivostok in Victory Co.



### American Troops at Work in Cheerless Siberia

Our men have been kept many months in Siberia to help in the restoration and maintenance of traffic on the Siberian railroad.



### The Stars and Stripes in Russia



### Across the Black Siberian Hills



D. T. A. U.

These sturdy daughters of the Swiss Alps wear the typical costume of the full air.

In Switzerland



A national presentation of the people, directed by the great struggle in  
the anti-imperialist revolution.

With text compiled from volumes of the oldest authorities on race origins and biological relationship.

In Europe the...  
tute the C...  
romans along the eastern edge of the  
coastal Italy

Under the main grouping of Caucasian we find 367 sub-groups, the one great pre-Aryan sub-group being represented by the greatest of all the leaders of the war, since General Foch is a typical Basque. Living on both sides of the Pyrenees, in France and Spain and also along the southeast coast of the Bay of Biscay, the Basques are distinct from any of the other Caucasian groups and, while speaking French and Spanish, have a language of their own, the origin of which is unknown. They total about 700,000, a seventh of whom have emigrated to South America. Excellent workmen, soldiers and sailors, of fine physique, intelligent, proud and courteous, they make valuable citizens wherever they settle.

In addition to the small group of the Danques, we have the Syro-Arab or Semitic group, comprising the Jews and Maltese



1 11 19

The French peasant is an excellent farmer, and the disabled soldier is returning to his former occupation with eagerness.

Since France was the scene of such a large part of the action of the war and the generalissimo of the Allied armies belonged to one of the races found in that country, let us see what other peoples are found in that country. At the beginning of the Christian era the Celts occupied northern Italy, northern Spain, France and the British Isles; the Teutons lived east of the Celts; in the far east of Europe were the Slavs; and south of the Alps, the Greco-Latins represented the flower of European civilization.

Migrations of the various groups followed either for conquest or for settlement. These migrations naturally caused intermingling of the peoples, and as first the Romans, and later the teutons overran the land now known as France, we find the present-day Frenchman the exemplar of a mixture of Celtish, Roman and Teuton stock. In this we must except a few small groups. Besides the Basques in the south, there are 200,000 Flemings near the Straits of Dover; a slightly larger group of Catalans in the mountains on the Spanish border and a million Bretons in Brittany on the northern coast. These four groups, distinct in type and language, are all patriotic members of the French Republic and have borne their share in the war's burdens. The Bretons are Celts; the Flemings are of preponderating Teuton stock.

Turning to the French-speaking groups who constitute the mass of the people, we find those in the southern portion of the country have further admixture through prehistoric Ligurian, Phoenecian and Greek colonists as well as the blood of the Moors and Saracens who crossed the Pyrenees from



U. S. U.

## In Brittany

Breton peasants north of France, making wooden shoes



© Illustration: L. & L.

## Basque

Marshal Foch is a typical Basque.

(of whom we will speak again later). The other, and major portion of the Caucasian peoples of Europe belong to the Indo-European group, which in turn includes the Greco-Latins, Celts, Slavs and Teutons (or Germans) and Gypsies, as well as the Hindus, Persians and Armenians of Asia.



2940

## Scotch Type

Harry L. Ford, Editor and  
Publisher



### Welsh

Miners' Glee Club welcoming the Prince of Wales. Note the miner's lamps they carry.

North of France lies Belgium, the violation of whose neutrality marked the early days of the war. Here are found two distinct race groups, each with its own language and customs. In the north live the Flemings, a people of Teuton descent and speaking Flemish which is a German dialect. Yet when the conquering

German invaded Belgium, neither threats nor bribes nor flattery could win the Flemish to desert the cause of their country and they remained as staunchly patriotic as the Walloons, the group of French tongue and lineage who inhabit Liege and Namur and all the Belgian southland. At the time of the last census, in 1910, of the seven and a half million Belgians, nearly three and a quarter million spoke only Flemish, 2,533,000 spoke only French and 871,000 knew both languages. Both languages are officially sanctioned in the courts, schools and government offices. The Belgians hold high rank both in intensive farming and in industrial arts, and the past few years have demonstrated that their military prowess of past ages has not been lost. Their king was their military leader and no sovereign is more popular in Europe today than is King Albert of Belgium, and his popularity extends to America, where he once lived and worked before his accession to the throne.

### Spain and Portugal

South of France and separated from it by the Pyrenees, lies the Iberian Peninsula on which are situated Spain and Portugal. The former remained neutral during the war but Little Portugal declared herself on the side of the Allies.

Welcomed by the early Celt and Iberian

Spain. Though we find many race groups in Spain, the French have fused these strains into a most distinctive type, one famous for its beauty of language, art, literature, scientific achievement and industrial. Nor did the French wait for the battles of the Marne to win battles that should decide the fate of the world, for her sons were largely responsible for the victory at Chalons (451) which stemmed the onrushing tide of the Huns, and of Tours in 732 in which the Moslems were defeated and turned back, as well as the battle which was won in the Argonne, the battle of Valmy (1792), which drove the Prussians and Austrians out of France on the very day the latter was declared a republic. Alsace and Lorraine, ceded by Germany to France is largely French in population.



### Irish

Irish maidens in front of their thatched roof stone cottage

and insisted he become their king. This assemblage is notable as the first in which the common people held equal voting rights with nobles and clergy.

Meantime Spain remained under the rule of the Moslem, who for 800 years led the land, causing untold suffering to the people. A reaction was seen in the Inquisition when the Moslems turned practiced cruelties upon

the Christians. On his voyage to America, Ferdinand at last overthrew the Moslem. Yet the type created by the remains, varying in personality and settled in the national



### English Women

Helping in the forests as war work.

inhabitants, traders from Phoenicia and Greece and Carthage settled on the peninsula in ancient times. These strangers were followed by Roman invaders and later by the Teutons who drove the Roman group towards the western coast. The Portuguese attribute their separate existence to the Roman Lusitani, who once occupied the western part of the peninsula and the Latin name for Portugal is Lusitania. The most plausible reason, however, for the maintained separation between Spain and Portugal was the successful warring of these western districts against the Moslem Saracens who invaded Spain in 711. For over 400 years intermittent

### Italy

Rome, the mother of modern Italy, in the early days sent her warriors to conquer surrounding nations of Europe and carry off the finest men and women of the conquered groups as slaves. Gradually these slave groups were welded into the mass of the population, thus bringing many fine strains of blood into the original peoples. Then through the Middle Ages came foreign domination and order by foreign powers until the federation



### Dutch

Each district in Holland has its typical costumes. These peasants of Volendam are a sturdy race but a dozen rattlecoats worn at once make them look still stouter.



### Welsh

Old fish-wife wearing full Welsh costume—high leaver hat—frilled muslin cap—South Wales



### Holland

The canal, dyke and windmills are found throughout the Dutch country.





U. &amp; U.

**Spanish Dancers**

Typical Spanish amusement—Dancing in the wine gardens during fair time at Seville, Spain. Many Spaniards have the blood of their Moorish conquerors added too.

rays of returning home when they passed into Swiss territory, and the Swiss, who had been aided by Swiss and Albanians, had managed to keep out of the war just past and were a refuge for fleeing and exchanged prisoners, and a base for relief operation. Many of the repatriated women and children felt the first

**Greece**

in Belgium, the French, a certain element in Switzerland, and in the peninsulas of Spain-Portugal and Italy. Let us look now towards the third great southern peninsula: Greece, that land of thrilling history, with its great pre-Christian art, architecture and literature, its many conquests and many invasions. "Hardly a drop of true Greek blood remains in their veins," declared Fallmerayer in the last century, for the Gauls, Celts from Scythia, Goths, Venetians, Lombards, French,



© U. &amp; U.

**Portuguese**

A group of Portuguese children in Praça Square, Lisbon

**Switzerland**

Switzerland, a small, mountainous country, has managed to keep out of the war just past and were a refuge for fleeing and exchanged prisoners, and a base for relief operation. Many of the repatriated women and children felt the first



C. N. P. S.

**Belgians**

The Countess Carton de Wiart and her daughters typify the cultured Belgian.



© I. P. S.

**Polish Refugees**

Polish civilians fleeing before the advance of Austro-German troops. Many of them are Jews.

Germans, Ottomans, Albanians and Vlachs, each in turn descended upon the country and from each invasion some remained to intermingle with the native group. Not always could the Greeks repel their enemies as they did the Persians at Marathon (490 B. C.). Having gained the enmity of Rome for aid given Carthage during the second Punic War, Greece found herself a subject nation (146 B. C.) never again to be free until the Greek revolution of 1821-28.

With all the intermingling of races, the Greek retains his early physical characteristics and habits of life. His monarchical form of government was thrust upon him by the Great Powers, and that the reigning monarch was a German sympathizer at the outbreak of the war was no fault of the people at large. His forced abdication, leaving his son under the care of Venizelos, the pro-Ally chancellor, gave the Greeks their desired opportunity to join the Allied forces. Their country, like the other small nations south of Austro-Hungary suffered much in the war.

**Albania**

Just northwest of Greece lies the little land of Albania whose natives are probably the most ancient peoples of southeastern Europe, with a language traceable to the earliest tongues. They held their racial characteristics, language and customs even when colonized in other lands as communities of 200,000 in Italy and Sicily and a like number in Greece can testify. They are a



© U. &amp; U.

**Italians**

Neapolitan types. Many of these Graeco-Latins of Southern Italy have a touch of Spanish blood also.



© U. &amp; U.

**Danish**

A group of Danes in Copenhagen. Shows the Teutonic type.

### Rumania

Surrounded by Hungarian and Slavic peoples, situated on the Black Sea and five hundred miles from Italy, the Rumanians yet show by their customs, appearance, language and very name their Italian origin. Vlach, the name by which they were known abroad is the Slavic rendering of "Roman" and in all but their religion they remained Italian though their political connection with their forebears ended in the second century. The Greek Catholic church drew them to that religious group. Held under the yoke for centuries by Tatar and Turkish invasion, in 1859 they freed themselves and elected Carol, a Hohenzollern prince as their ruler. He and his queen, best known as Carmen Sylva, were devoted to their people and although, surrounded by foes, Rumania was obliged for a time to submit to the will of the Central Powers, her sympathy was with the Allies and she was able later in the war to join her chosen standard. The entire population is something over seven and a half million and there are many more of their race in Transylvania, Bulgaria, Greece, Hungary, Serbia and Bessarabia. Rumania has been one of the greatest sufferers in the war. Drawn in on the Allied side in 1917, the fall of Russia left her at the mercy of Austria, quite cut off from the other Allied armies. The present queen, Marie, is working hard to lead



© Keystone **Swedish**  
A Swedish Salvation Army worker

poor people whose home is in the mountains and who are as brave as they are poor. Among the Albanians women are safe always although they go alone into the mountains at night.



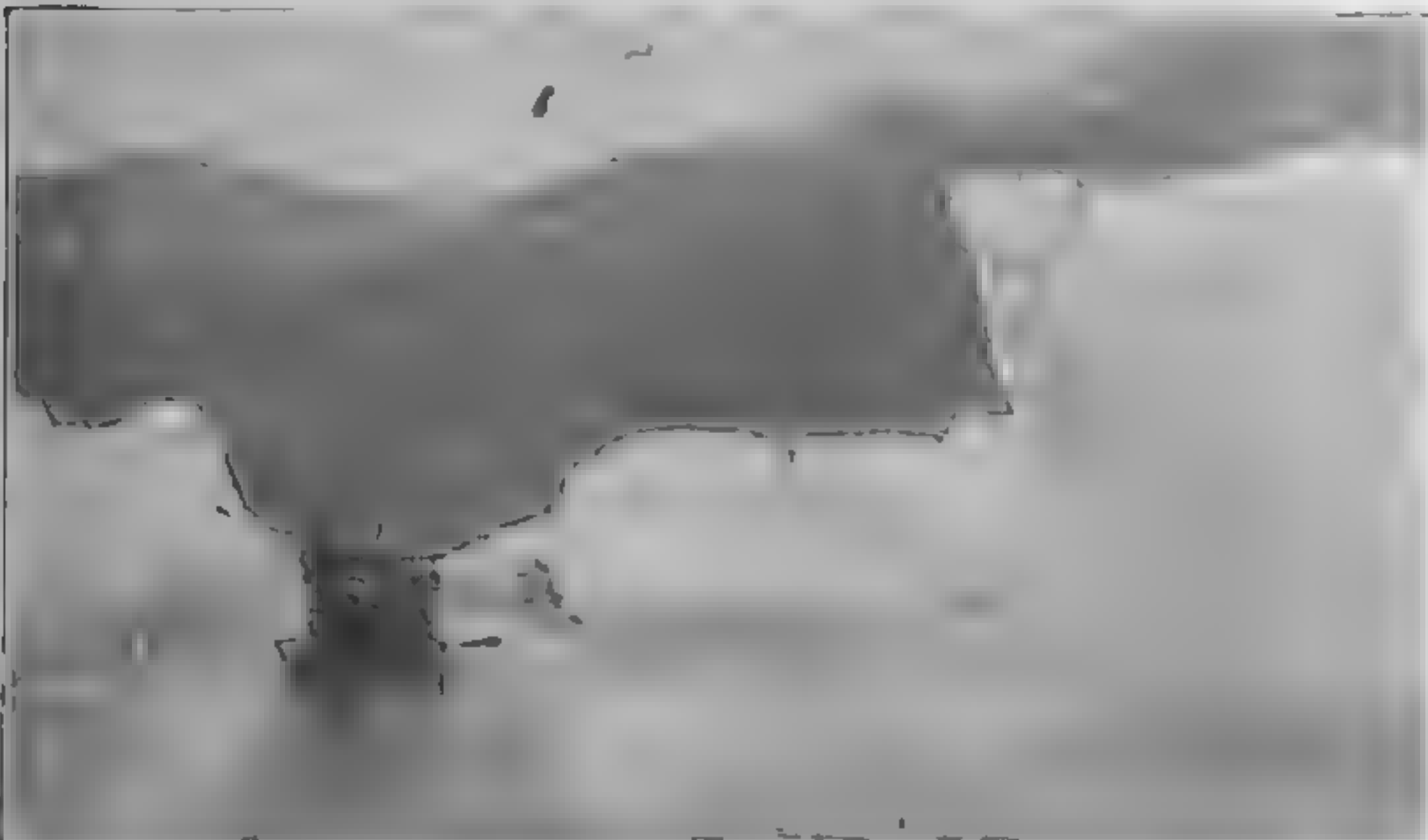
**Swiss Holiday Group**

red hands beneath the vest and



**Swedish**

Fair-haired, blue-eyed people of the Lerdal district in



**The Frozen North**

Vessels in Takon Inlet, Iceland. This is Danish territory.

### Montenegro

When Serbia was attacked by the Austro-Hungarian army in 1914, Montenegro, a small country on the Balkan Peninsula, declared its loyalty to Serbia and fought bravely against the invaders. The Montenegrins are a brave and courageous people, and their fight for freedom was a heroic one.



**Norwegians**

### Jugo-Slavs







Caucasian (Russia)

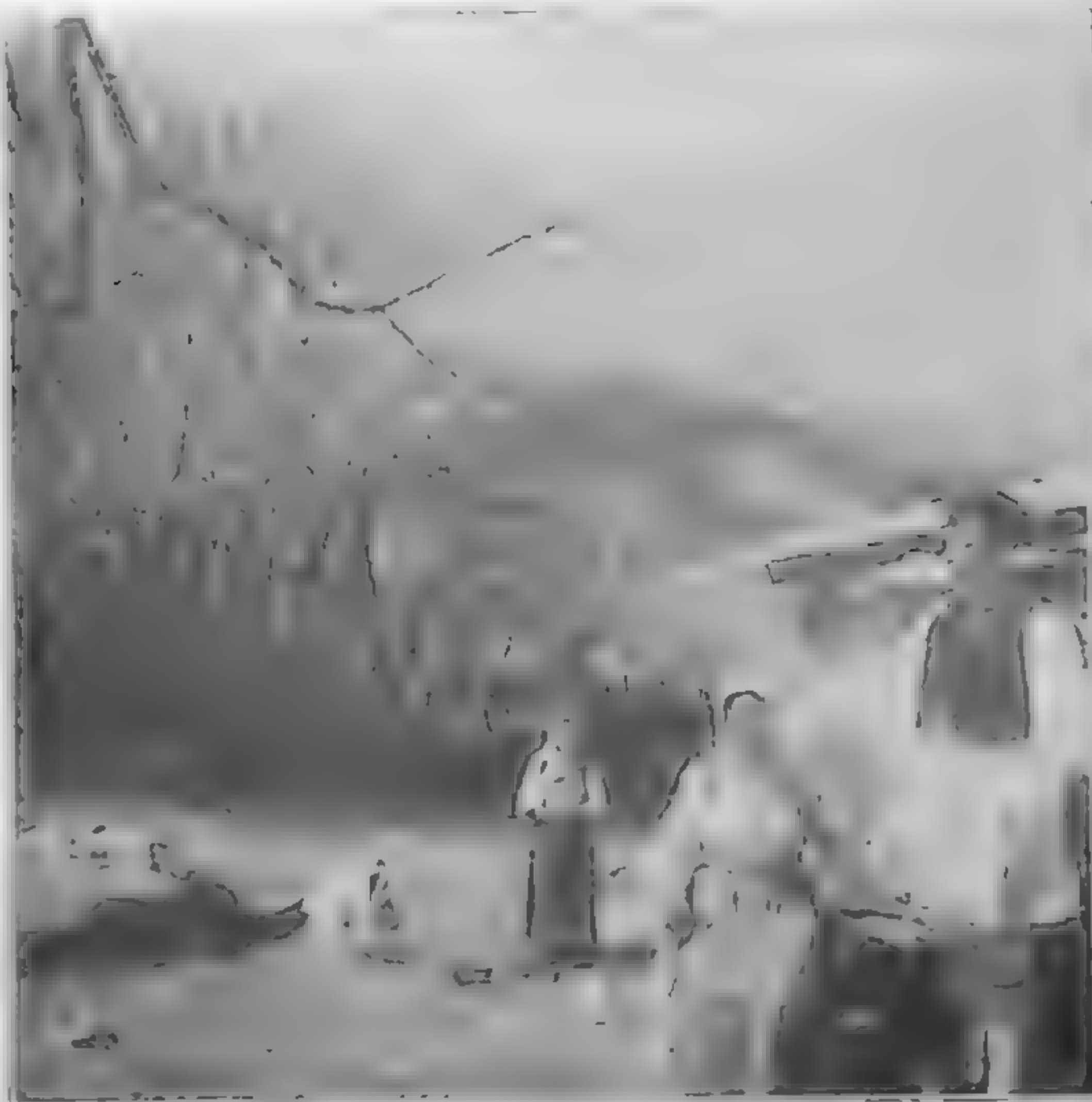


Gypsies

Although the Caucasian race is a wandering people, it has many settlements.

Serbia, against whom the Austrians fought, is the largest in the Balkans. The Serbs live on the northern slopes of the Balkans. They and the Croats lived side by side and were in unity of the Byzantine Empire times. The Serbs were the first of the Slavs to be Christianized by the Greek church, while the Croats were drawn to the Roman church.

For many years under Turkish domination, the Serbs rose at the beginning of the last century under the leadership of a swineherd, Kara George, and attained autonomy. The people are brave fighters but love peace, are more democratic and while few are very rich, they did not know the meaning of actual poverty until the present war devastated the land and left Serbia little but a mass of torn and ruined land. Yet even to these ruins the people are returning filled with love of country and the courage born of that love, they are trying to rebuild their land. A little over four and a half million Serbs live in Serbia while in former Austria-Hungary are approximately five million Serbians. The Helvats are perhaps better known



Grecian Peasants

Despite the intermingling of many foreign elements, the Greek keeps his physical features, habits and occupations from generation to generation.

is Herzogovenians and the Slovenes as Wends.

Other Wendish groups have been absorbed in the population of Germany. One of these is the Polabs of Eastern Hanover, still called Wend; another, the Sorbs, have settled in Prussia and Saxony, where they maintain a certain separation from the surrounding Teutons.

### Czecho-Slovakia.

The Austro-Hungarian monarchy held within its dominion many peoples whose sympathies were not with the mother state. Of these we have just described the adherents of the new Jugo-Slav consolidation, and now turn to the Czechs of Bohemia who form the basis of the new Czecho-Slovakia. The name of the country comes from early Celtic settlers, the Boii, later supplanted by the Slavic people called Czechs. The nobles spoke German and the Roman church used Latin, so only the peasants kept alive the native tongue for a time but gradually patriotism fanned the love for the earlier language and this language in turn was the means of keeping patriotic unity alive despite the fact that Bohemia was part of the Austrian possessions. The nobles were rich and vernal but the peasantry held to their independence of spirit and though forced into the Austrian army at the beginning of the war, many deserted (sometimes whole regiments at a time) and joined the Allies, though by so doing they put a price upon their heads in the event of the triumph of the Central Powers. In Serbia, Russia, France and Italy they have taken their part and a group of Americans of Czech descent went early into the Allied armies. Their new republic was formed under the presidency of Thomas Masaryk, a university professor, well known in America.



© Press Photo 1920.

Albanians

These people are mountain dwellers and call themselves "Skipetari" or mountaineers, instead of Albanians.



© P. A. U.

Rumanians

Rumanian women, garbed in picturesque native costumes, drawing water from a well.



© U. S. N.

### Siberian Yakoutes

A fast disappearing tribe of Russia's Siberian steppes.



### Lapp

Closely allied in race to the Finns but a stunted people, fast disappearing.



### Siberian Tartars

Children of a Western Siberian group in summer attire

and married to an American woman. Prague, the capital, is famous for its beauty and for the cultural standing of its university. Four-fifths of the inhabitants of the former kingdom of Bohemia are Czech, the remainder being Germans.

Two other groups besides Bohemians compose Czechoslovakia: the Slovaks and the Moravians. The former occupy the northeastern provinces of Hungary to the east of the Czechs. Their nobles are under Hungarian influence but the main body of the people have held to their traditions and their own language. The Magyars treated them badly and many of them migrated to America, but the independence achieved in 1918 has brought to the two and a half million Slovaks a life of their own. With no national church nor political entity they have yet held apart and have rich tradition of song and language with greatly increased desire for education during the past half century.



### Finns

A group of Finns and their reindeer sledges. The most numerous civilized group of the Finno-Ugrian peoples

The Moravians, south of both the Czechs and Slovaks, number 1,700,000 and were an independent kingdom until conquered by the Magyars in the ninth century. They were disciples of the Czech religious leader, John Huss, and founded the Moravian Brethren, a great religious force in Bohemia and Poland until the Thirty Years War nearly destroyed them. The few survivors took refuge in Saxony but were so persecuted there that they fled to America and settled in Germany. First to look up.



### Finnish Woman

Women among

count

### Poland

tory of



Keystone

M...



### Magyar

Hungarian girls in a country district

© Press Illus. Ser.

series of excellent rulers Poland grew in power joining with Lill





Bohemians



Slovaks.

Austrians

The Austrians are largely German stock, although Magyars have also settled in Austria.



Turkish Women

A Turkish bride and four girl friends. The Turks are Mohammedans, and a Tartar group.

he overcame Teutonic invaders during a series of battles in the fifteenth century. The Duchy of Mazovia, of which Warsaw was the chief city, joined Poland and soon the kingdom reached from the Baltic to the Black Sea.

Then came gradual destruction, due largely to internal conditions, for the nobles, while brave, had no sense of obligation or duty. The common people paid all the taxes, bore all the burdens. The so-called ruler was without power, being elected through bribery or coercion, and

even put up at auction, natives being eligible. The of a single member of the diet could defeat a measure, by laws could be by internal disunion. In 1772, by treaty with her neighbors and in 1773, in 1795, Poland was partitioned Russia.

receiving 1

The great

to frustrate the second part

little kind of patriots fought on until defeat by the Russians at Maciejowice. The third and final partition brought 6,000,000 Poles under Russian rule, while Germany and Austria each added 2,500,000 additional inhabitants. In Austria the Poles were well treated and



© I. F. S.

Armenian Women

Armenian rug weavers. These Christian peoples have been decimated by the Turks.



© U. A. U.

Turks

The green market in Stamboul, Constantinople.

the common bond of the Roman Catholic church aided this result; in Russia the treatment of the Polish population was harsh in the extreme but this did not equal the systematic cruelty of Prussia in its brutal efforts to Germanize the people. Hard working, quiet, artistic in the extreme, the Poles gave the world treasures in music, folk dances and literature as well as the fruit of their labor. But more than a century of mistreatment with



Armenian Farmers

At Do bet, Caucasus, these Armenian farmers helped supply their troops who were fighting against the Turks.

© U. A. U.







In Poland

of their

Here again we find Cel

Humber and on to the south. The Scots were loyal to the British

between the Highlander and Lowlander, the latter being more mark

to Edward I of England in 1277, it w

under the Stuarts, they had a ruler who

the naturally thought of under that grouping

has had such influence on both individual

Yet they are in reality a composite of many

other groups, for be

also Celtic, there a

strains of English, Nor

wegian, Danish and

French in the Irish

But the Celtic strain

predominates and the

foreigner adapted his

name and tastes to

that of the Irish. Early

Christianized, the Irish

were instrumental in

extending their faith

to surrounding lands,

and although not at

first connected with

the Roman church,

became its staunch

adherents when they

did join. The at

tempts of Henry VIII

to force Protestantism

upon the people

caused great bitter

ness and the settle

ment of northeast Ire

land by Scotch and

English Protestants

has complicated the

situation even unto the

present day. 3,243,000

persons, comprising

three-fourths of the

inhabitants of Ireland

are Roman Catholic.

Ireland has lost a mil

lion inhabitants in the

last century, due large

ly to emigration, a

goodly part of which

came to America

Less than a century

ago over half the

people spoke Gaelic

but today not a seventh of the population uses the ancient tongue despite determined

efforts to revive it. The difference in ideas and ideals between the large percentage

of the Irish and the Protestant element in Ulster is one of the basic troubles in the

present political upheaval.

Another small group of Gaelic Celts inhabit the Isle of Man and are part of Great

Britain



n &amp; D - C &amp; U.

## Ruthenians

A group of happy little Russians in Galicia.

While the other inhabitants of Great Britain are Celtic, the English belong to the same group that includes the Germans, for both are of Teutonic stock. While certain English names and word terminations show Celtic origin, the people themselves and the major part of their language show practically no Celtic strain. The early Britons disappeared under repeated raids of sea-rovers and Saxon followed Dane and the Norman conquered the Saxon. Later came fugitives from the Netherlands, and the French Huguenots, mingling with the strain already established.

The Maltese, occupying the three small islands in the Mediterranean are a group of some 224,000 people under British rule who are the survival of an ancient Phoenician colony and whose language is a dialect of the ancient Phoenician. They are Caucasian, but of the Syro-Arab or Semitic group. Their land is so barren that the men work in adjacent lands and bring home their earnings, much as do the Portuguese of the Azores, who spend part their time along our Atlantic coast. They are an attractive people, tall and slender and somewhat like the Italian in the mobility of countenance.

A tiny country in itself, England has formed alliances and made conquests that have builded a great nation. Being island folk with an inheritance from their seafaring ancestors, they naturally turned to exploration and settlement of new countries which became a part of the parent empire. No more loyal Britishers are to be found than the men who constituted the Canadian and Anzac troops. The standing of England in art, literature, science and statesmanship is too well known to need discussion here, and while many of her leading lights may be of Scotch or Irish birth, or like Lloyd George, be Welsh, not the least of England's accomplishments has been the welding of all these groups into one great nation.



Press Blue Serv.

## "Girgenays" Christians

From the Roman Empire.



Press Blue Serv.

## Polish Girls

Dressed in holiday attire with beads and gay scarfs.

but today not a seventh of the population uses the ancient tongue despite determined efforts to revive it. The difference in ideas and ideals between the large percentage of the Irish and the Protestant element in Ulster is one of the basic troubles in the present political upheaval.

Another small group of Gaelic Celts inhabit the Isle of Man and are part of Great Britain



### In Russia

Famous statue of Catherine II of Russia in Petrograd.

### Scandinavia

The Danes, Norwegians and Swedes are all Teutonic people, and all under the general name Scandinavians, and all three remained neutral during the war. From Sweden came the Goths who swam to over Europe and then to the capital of Ravenna in Italy—a far cry from the original home of the Goths. They crossed Germany, Southern Russia, Italy and Spain. The Norse were vikings or freebooters and they did much of their roving on the sea, harrying the coasts of Britain and France. Later they settled in these places and thus came the Norman blood of France and England. Even today the Norwegians rank among the foremost seagoing nations with a tonnage ranking fourth in the world's ships. The Norwegians settled Iceland and there the old Norsk language persists that no longer is heard in Norway, where Danish is spoken, albeit with strong Norwegian accent. This is understood in Sweden and the Norwegians understand Swedish fairly well but the Danes have some difficulty with Danish. At times united politically, the three nations have often been at war, the Norwegians and Danes usually siding together. At present all three are separate nations. Denmark lost the provinces of Schleswig and Holstein to Prussia in 1864 so that a million and a half people, Danish at heart are part of the Prussian territory. Under the peace treaty part of Schleswig will be restored to Denmark. The Danish kingdom includes Iceland and Greenland and the total population is about 3,000,000. Norway has about 2,500,000 inhabitants and Sweden 5,760,000.

### Holland

Another neutral country is Holland which, situated on the German sea, is in a most precarious situation throughout the war. The people are called Germans but now confined to the peat lands. Lying below sea level this little country has always had to fight for existence against the elements as well as against human foes. When Philip of Spain tried to subdue the country in the sixteenth century, he was driven back; so too, the force of Louis XIV of France met their first decisive defeat at the hands of the great seafaring people, second only to the English, the Dutch colon.



### Russians

Dancing is a favorite pastime for the Russian peasant.



### Cossacks

Wild riding, straight shooting men of the North.

dam in America, (as did later their settlement in South Africa), withstood the English for many years.

Highly educated people, of broad religious tolerance that made their land an asylum for the persecuted of all faiths and all nations. Holland and Belgium were formerly one, but differences of language and religion separated them, the north being Protestant and speaking Flemish or Frisian, the southern section, French-speaking was Roman Catholic.

After Napoleon's death they were again forced to join but made a final separation in 1830.

The old Frisian element is still strong in northern Holland though the Dutch are gradually assimilating them and the entire population is about 6,000,000.

### Gypsies

We have spoken of all the Caucasian peoples of Europe except two groups. These we have purposely left to the end because they have not settled in any particular spot about which national endeavor centered, but are found in small, scattered groups among other nations and become subject to the government of the land of their residence, frequently being welded into part of the national life.

First we have the Gypsy group, a people originally found in the Balkan peninsula in the fourteenth century, and of whose earlier history no facts are known. Some were seized and held as slaves, others wandered north until roving bands reached Hungary, Italy, England and France. They adopt the religion of the people nearest them, are a wandering folk with traditions of their own, a wild music and a language of ancient Indo-European origin. They call themselves Rom, the English speak of them as Gypsies and to the French they are Bohemians. Of their total 700,000



### Ukrainians





B. L. Jews

Jews

had wandered into Europe. But with

few, but people throughout Europe. I  
but felt that they were not  
which was not

is the binding law" and that they were to pray for the time of  
they settled. Thus taught, the people felt national obligation at  
national spirit which has not left

Throughout Europe their tenacious hold upon their  
their Christian and Moslem neighbors. Their adherence to



© U. &amp; U.

In North Germany  
Eisenach, the birthplace of Luther and Bach.



S. U.

Bavarians

A cheerful street scene in a market place before a church

down by their books of laws, their constant study of their religious books and their high standards of family life, have kept them a healthy, well educated and coherent group through the centuries. Forbidden by law to till the land, these people who had been farmers, were forced to become the traders of Europe and then hounded the more because their native shrewdness made them successful in the occupation thrust upon them. At times unscrupulous governments, fearing the peasantry on them for the exactions made upon them, would deliberately make the

the peasantry upon them  
then we have seen the Jews bear their share in any conflict  
ered the armies of their adopted lands, suffering their  
alike under the flags of Russia and Prussia, which per-  
ritan and the United States, in which countries they share

the freedom of all the citizenry

The Jews number about 14,000,000, of whom 10,000,000 are in Europe, 3,000,000 in the United States and 1,000,000 scattered in other parts of the globe. They have given to the world some of her most eminent musicians, financiers, literary lights and statesmen. In the last mentioned capacity Lord Redding stands as leading jurist and statesman who has represented Great Britain in America on many delicate war missions.

### Germany

We have considered the chief groups of Allied and Neutral people in the Graeco-Latin, Celt, Slav and Teuton divisions of the Caucasian race. One more great Teuton group must be considered the Germans who, inhabiting Germany and German Austria, are the chief factor in the Central Powers. Although many Slavs have been absorbed by the Germans, they are a less composite people than most of Graeco-Latin peoples and have lived in the same territory since before the Christ-



I. F. S.

Montenegrins

Drawing water, clinging to the earth, representing the



© U. & U.

### Serbian Women

Transporting grapes by means of these ponderous vehicles

ian era. Exclusive of foreigners, the inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine and the Slavic groups (chiefly Poles), there were approximately 55,000,000 Germans in Germany with another 2,000,000 in Luxemburg, German-Austria and Lichtenstein. Until the war began, we looked to Germany for leaders in many lines of thought, and their standing was of the highest in literature, music, science, educational methods and industry. They have intermarried among their own people and are self satisfied, feeling a sense of superiority to other nations, dangerous at once to themselves and their neighbor states. Although poor colonists under the German flag, discontent with conditions in Germany has driven many of them to become colonists under other flags, and most excellent and loyal citizens have they become in their adopted countries. Russia has 1,500,000 inhabitants of German birth, Hungary, 2,000,000 and the United States has 2,500,000.

The present conception of Germany as a unit was born as a result of the German triumph of 1871, when at Versailles, outside conquered Paris, the German Empire was announced. A little later a constitution was granted the empire but the people has no share in its making and the King of Prussia was given almost absolute control under the title of Emperor of Germany.

Now it was possible to weld the German states into an empire but the differences of race remained and the High Germans of the hilly southland were different from the Low Germans of the flat northern territory. The good natured, easy going way of the south German did not endear him to the Prussian nor the Prussian to him. In fact, the Prussian is rather Balto-Slav than Teuton and can hardly be classed as a true German. Descended from the Boruss, kindred of the Letts and Lithuanians, they were a fierce tribe who lived along the Vistula and the Oder a thousand years ago. The Prussians even today have the overbearing, unlovely temperament of their ancestors, which made Goethe declare "the Prussian was always a brute and civilization will make him ferocious".

Prussia as we know it today includes many states that have been annexed to the original Prussian territory, by fair means and foul. Many of the people classed as Prussians belong to Slav or other German race groups. The Saxons are almost pure Teutonic stock and were an independent, liberty loving people until the Prussians occupied their territory.

### Austria

Austria Hungary, now separated by the peace treaty into its component parts was always a composite of very different peoples who had for a long time. Austria was two-thirds Slav and one-third German but the latter element was dominant and the Slavic groups were conquered people who gladly went back to governments of their own when winning the war gave the Allies power over them. Austria itself is largely German in population. Although the first declaration of war came from Austria, Germany was the real power who wished the war and forced the situation to a point where diplomacy could no longer control.

### MONGOLIANS—Hungary

The people of Hungary are chiefly Magyar, descended from a wild people who overran Europe in the ninth century and were a terror to the more civilized groups until the German ruler, Otto I defeated them. They then became Christianized and settled in the country they now occupy, where a series of wise rulers made a powerful nation of them. They kept the Magyar dominant and considered all other settlers as subject races on whom the burdens of taxation fell heavily.

Only about half the twenty million inhabitants of Hungary exist as it existed before the war were Magyars. A full quarter of the people were Slav, there were nearly three million Roumanians and two million Germans and over a quarter million Gypsies, besides a considerable admixture of other races; then, too, the Magyars were land poor and the wealth of the country was largely in the hands of Germans and Jews, who carried on the commerce, were the large employers of labor and controlled the newspapers of the country, thus having a whip hand over political influence.

With foreign groups in their territory, and surrounded by several small and hostile nations, the Hungarians face a critical period in their history. They are a vivacious, volatile people, brilliant and artistic and the peasants, at least, are hard working.



U. & U.

### Serbs

Robust peasant type.

### Finland, Esthonia, Lapland

esides the Magyars we have the Finns, Lapps and Esths among the Mongolian groups in Europe. They all four belong to the Finno-Ugrians, who once were a savage tribe living along the Baltic coast and attacking all neighbor peoples. At last, conquered and Christianized, they became subject to the Germans. Nearly all the land of the Esths in the territory formerly called Esthonia is the property of German owners, though the Germans are a decided minority in the population. The country is now part of Russia and the latter has made futile efforts to help the landless Esths. They are a comparatively well educated people.

For centuries Finland has been a Grand Duchy under the rule of Russia, semi-independent and altogether opposed to becoming an intrinsic part of the Russian Empire. In 1917 the Finnish Diet declared the country a republic. They have long been known as a progressive, well-educated people and many of the rulings of the Finnish Diet have shown excellent statecraft.

The Lapps, living along the northern reaches of Norway, Sweden and Russia are steadily decreasing in number and now total less than 40,000. They are closely related to the Finns, but their hard life in the frozen north has stunted them physically and not developed them culturally.

In Russia we find another group, known as the Turko-Tatars, who are also sprung from the Asiatic source that sent the Turks into Europe. These Turko-Tatars number considerably over four and a half million.

### Ottoman Turkey

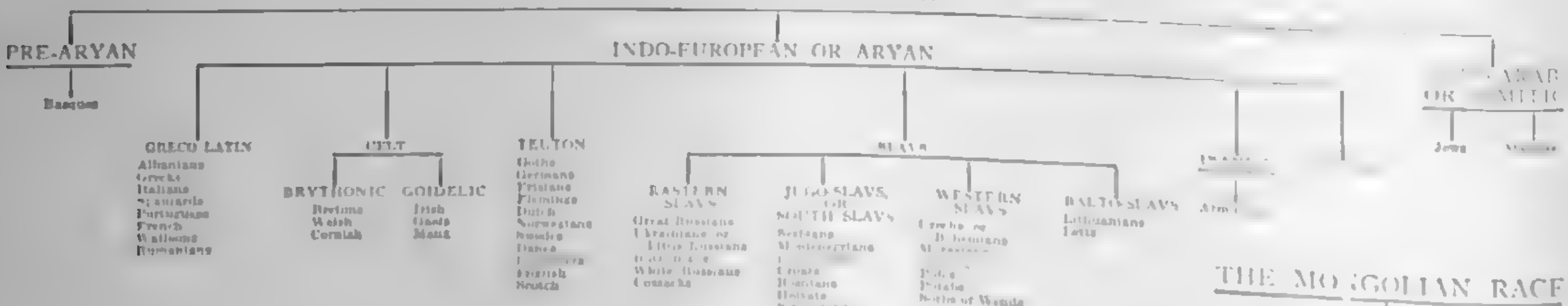
Another group of Mongols who entered Europe was the Turks. Their foothold in Europe was on the Balkan Peninsula, which they shared with Albanians, Greeks, Bulgarians, Montenegrins and Serbians. The borders between these various peoples were not drawn strictly according to racial groupings and much friction was a constant between the peoples. Most of these are most the others are Christian.

Settling in Asia Minor, the Turks lived along the northern strand of the Bosporus. The European Turks speak of themselves as Ottomans.

### Conclusion

This survey of Europe has of necessity been very brief, touching only the main facts concerning the inhabitants of each of the European countries. We have seen how different race groups overlap on the borderlands and so make some confusion in the fair marking of frontiers. Yet out of the chaos of the war we see emerging nations, held together by blood ties rather than by political force, and desire for aggrandizement of territory, which has been the chief cause of the war.

### THE CAUCASIAN RACE



A DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE PEOPLES OF EUROPE





Ready to Advance into the Enemy Country

The troops to move into Germany

## OUR ARMY OF OCCUPATION IN GERMANY

Austrian soldiers on Allied lines. They were prisoners of war. Some of them were sent to the United States and as soldiers of the Allies. It was a slow, hard time. The people were suffering the aftermath of five years of battle. The depression was the depression from defeat. The Allies, the desolation of the land through which they passed and the

of the other troops even felt regret that they could not have an opportunity to give the Germans a taste of their own medicine. Others were proud of their accomplishment and a realization of the dangers they had been facing.

On they went, day after day, meeting refugees who dared peep out from hiding as they saw the banners of their friends pass by. Sometimes the boys shared their food with these half-starved, homeless creatures, sometimes they helped them on their way. And still the long

line of khaki retreated and still the lines of khaki silently followed.

Then came a day when a ribbon of water shone in the sunshine and the armies of the Allies at last reached the Rhine. And still the long lines of grey khaki followed, until the Germans had crossed the river and the Allies were in control of the bridges and bridge-heads.

Part of the line was held by the French, part by the British and part by the Americans. In the south, Italy held the lines behind the retreating foe.

Everywhere the rules were the same. The Allies moved in and the civilian population gave them all available space for billets, and all possible aid in getting settled. Of the 2,200,000 American

soldiers in Europe, it was at first thought that fully half would be required in the occupied territory, but soon this was found unnecessary and within a month of signing the armistice, troops were on the return trip. The 1,750,000 men in home camps, who had not even left America, were among the first demobilized but soon the men from overseas were returning, 10,000 being a fair weekly average for many months.

Still the army of occupation held the Rhineland and the inhabitants of the occupied territory were under military control. This meant that every available room in every house was occupied by officers or turned into space for enlisted men. The family was allowed only the

(Continued on page 124)



American Doughboys off to Germany

The beginning of the march to the Rhineland, an event long anticipated by our boys



© Com. Pub. Int.—I P S.

**Old French Chateau used by Allies**

After Paris was freed, this chateau was used by the Allies.

and the army made regulations about the behavior of the civilian population and they were obliged to be indoors after a certain hour in the evening, keep the town up to the army standard of cleanliness and obey orders without question. The burgomaster was accountable to the army chiefs for his town and had to help enforce these regulations. Where, as is the case in so many European villages, great dung heaps were piled behind the houses, the people could not understand the army sanitarians who ordered the removal of the manure. They felt

The army made regulations about the behavior of the civilian population and they were obliged to be indoors after a certain hour in the evening, keep the town up to the army standard of cleanliness and obey orders without question. The burgomaster was accountable to the army chiefs for his town and had to help enforce these regulations. Where, as is the case in so many European villages, great dung heaps were piled behind the houses, the people could not understand the army sanitarians who ordered the removal of the manure. They felt

anxious to know if they were to be sent to the front. But the army was sure that the women of the village would be able to take care of their own homes. Yet so many of the men were so far from home that they could not be accommodated in their own homes. The army had to find other places for them and the distance was one of the hardest tasks the army had.

Courts are hard to try the civilian population when they break the army rules and the source of greatest trouble is the moving about of the population without permission. Nobody can travel from their own village without a pass yet constant efforts are made to get it.

Before the end of August, French troops were coming in to take care of the

(Continued on page 125)



U S Official—U A U.

**Reconstruction Work in Belgium**

American soldiers repairing a damaged bridge.



© U A U.

**Our Boys are now Familiar Sights in French Villages**

Many troopers can be seen passing along the roads of these little French towns where they have been fighting.





French Official—W. N. P. S.

### Young Alsace Greets America

A small Alsatian girl offering flowers to her new friends, the American soldiers.



U. S. Official—U. & I.

### American Soldiers Before German City Hall

The Yankees enjoy having their pictures taken in this particular position.



U. & I.

### General Petain Leading Victorious French Army into Metz

This city, liberated from the German yoke for the first time in fifty years, greeted the victors with a tremendous ovation.



© U. &amp; U.

### Kultur in Metz about to Take a Tumble.

The French people lost no time in dismantling the monument to Wilhelm I in the city of Metz.

that first winter of occupation was not at all the affair some of us at home pictured it. Imagine the scene, the boys in khaki wandering down the streets with queer little toys picked out and purchased with the greatest glee and care, stopping the first child they see to buy upon it their gifts, German children beaming with delight and thanking the

boys for their presents. The scene was a strange one, and it was not long before the French people began to feel the effects of the occupation. The German soldiers were everywhere, and the French people were forced to live under their rule. The German soldiers were everywhere, and the French people were forced to live under their rule. The German soldiers were everywhere, and the French people were forced to live under their rule.



© U. &amp; U.

### Wilhelm I Forcibly Dethroned by the French

Citizens and poilus in Metz, immediately





Kaiser's Palace



U. S. Troops Going to German Church

troops in German churches out of curiosity as much



U. S. A. U.

The Rhine, the Goal That Was Reached

The river that has played such a part in history is still the center of interest.



U. S. A. U.

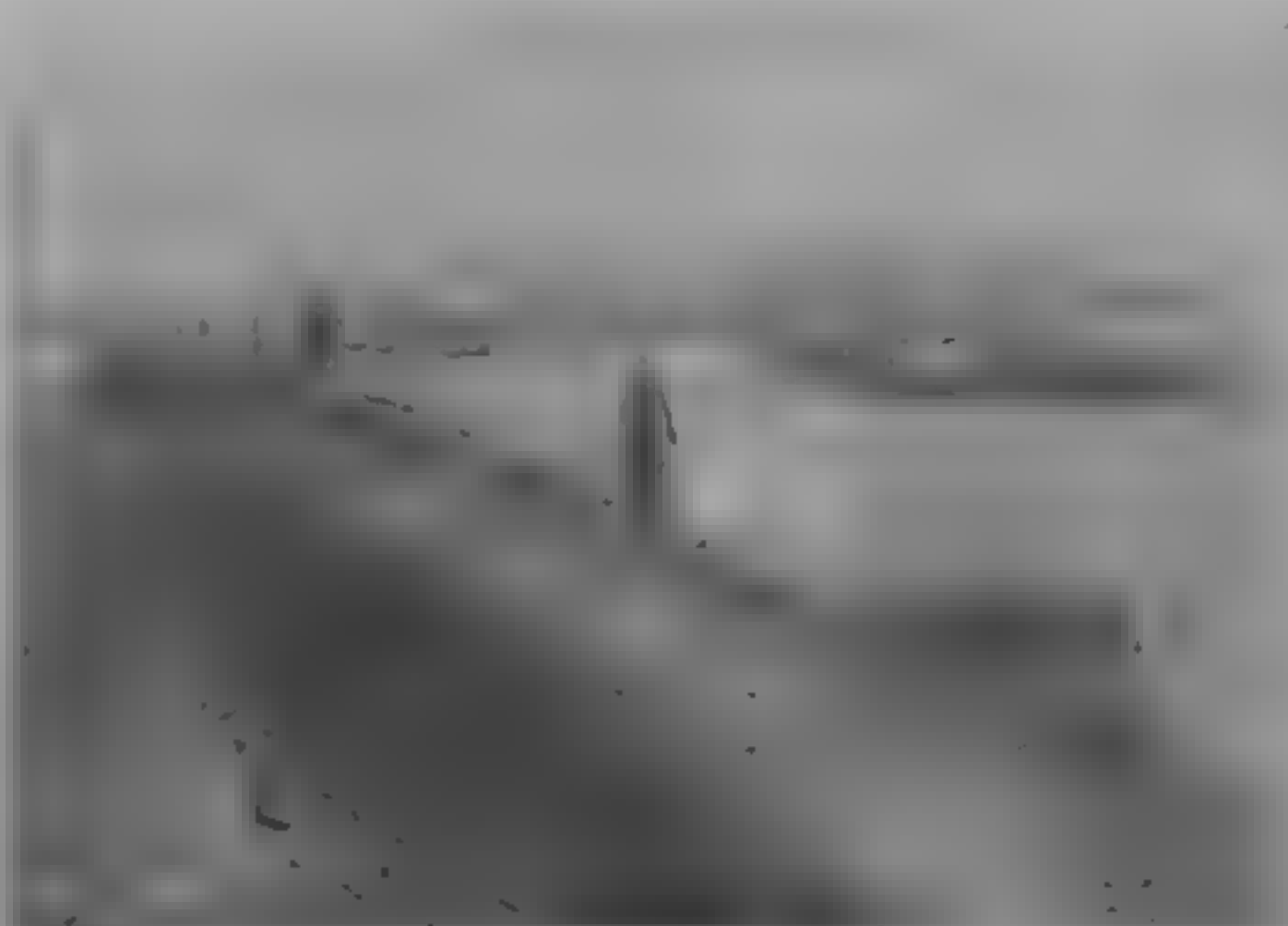
The Watch on the Rhine is Kept by U. S.

The bridgeheads of the Rhine are held by U. S. and British troops



Ex-Kaiser's Former Waiting Room

Waiting room of the Kaiser's Palace, now a museum.



The Yankee on the Rhine

U. S. A. U.



Recreation of A. E. F.



**The Army of Occupation Watches**

A village in France, taken by the French and used to play upon the opposite side of the Rhine. It throws the villages upon which it is





U.S.A.

### First American Trucks on a Coblenz Road along the Rhine

The Rhine River at Coblenz on the left bank of the Rhine River.

Cologne and Bonn were the only cities in the enemy country that had been heralded for weeks by our newspapers, was accomplished with a negligible amount of excitement. A small detachment of our men was sent on ahead of the division, as word had been sent by the burgomaster of Coblenz to U.S. army commanders that he anticipated trouble when the moment of the Americans' entrance came. This precaution proved unnecessary and the occupation of the city was so lacking in thrills that we heard little about it. Headquarters were set up and in a few days the bridgehead was taken over and permanent rules established for the army and the civilians.

In Coblenz proper, little resentment was apparent; in fact the doughboys



### Our Vanguard Crosses the Rhine at Coblenz

The bridgehead at Coblenz was occupied by the American Army in accordance with the Armistice terms.

experienced much more antagonism on the march to the Rhine than after they arrived there. At Treves the Germans were sullen and disagreeable and inclined to resent the marching Americans as they swung along to the tune of Dixie, and in many of the other small villages the same feeling was noticeable. As this attitude was to be expected of course it did not bother the boys in the slightest and they conducted themselves so that even the Germans were obliged to say afterward that the "Americans were blameless in their conduct during their march through to the Rhine."

General Pershing was quite severe in his rules for the German civilian population but always very fair; the land was left untouched and the people fully instructed as to regulations. The Germans themselves warned their people in a truly German fashion.

General Von der Marwitz issued the following order, worded in the style that has become familiar to us in the past four years as belonging to the German nation:

"Comrades, through years of persistence, you have held the enemy away from your homes and saved your wives and children. You know war and the marks it leaves behind. Who desires that now at the last moment our most precious, our most priceless Fatherland should be destroyed? Who should bring

(Continued on page 112)



### Entering Coblenz Without Disturbance

There was very little excitement as the first American troops of the Army of Occupation made their way into Coblenz.



U.S.A.

### Over the Bridge of Boats at Coblenz

A column of American pioneer troops crossing this puntion bridge which is almost 400 yards long.







**U. & U. A Boatload of Yanks Crossing the Moselle**  
American soldiers starting across the river on a cable and pulley ferry.



**U. & U. Doughboy on Guard in a Lookout Tower**  
A lonesome but happy job for this Yankee at an important point of patrol.



**U. & U. Old Ammunition Inspected by Doughboys**  
These stones in the courtyard of a German castle are ammunition for a catapult.



**U. S. Official—U. & U. Looking Across the Rhine to a Former German Stronghold**  
U. S. soldiers viewing a famous old fort from the Coblenz side of the Rhine.



**U. & U. That was in 1871**  
American doughboy looking at a monument erected in honor of the Prussian victory in 1871.







### Clemenceau Inviting the German Delegates to Sign Signing the Peace Treaty

When the peace conference opened in Versailles, France, on Jan. 18, 1919, the delegates from the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, and the other Allied powers gathered in the Hall of Mirrors. The French Premier, Georges Clemenceau, was the host, and the British Prime Minister, David Lloyd George, was the guest of honor.

The United States was represented by President Woodrow Wilson, who was accompanied by his close advisers, including Secretary of State Robert Lansing and Ambassador to France, G. B. Hays. The German delegates, on the other hand, were led by Friedrich Ebert, the first President of the Weimar Republic.

President Wilson's chief objective was to secure the United States' recognition of the new world order. He insisted that the peace treaty be based on the principles of self-determination, open covenants, and disarmament. The German delegates, however, were determined to secure the most favorable terms possible for their country. The signing of the treaty was a long and arduous process, lasting several months.

In a speech at the signing ceremony, President Wilson declared that the peace treaty was not just a document, but a promise to the people of the world.

At the present of the conference, the only possible basis for the settlement of the accounts of this terrible war is the peace treaty which the German delegates have signed. But it is not the peace treaty which the German delegates have signed, but the peace treaty which the German delegates have signed.

The delegates to the conference were not only representatives of their respective countries, but also of the people of the world. They were the only representatives of the world who had gathered in one place to discuss the future of the world.

representatives had affixed their names to the document, the great guns began to fire a salute to peace, and the fountains, which since the war had been thrown their sliver spray on high and the waiting populace gave way to a celebration of their happiness, close second to their demonstration on Armistice Day.

Der Tag, testified by the Germans for years, has come and passed. But how different was that day from the one Germany had pictured. Nearly fifty years before Versailles had been the scene of the birth of the German Empire, and this new day was to crown that empire as

(Continued on page 134)



Supreme Conference of World's History in Session  
Peace Delegates in Session in le Salon de L'Horloge (clock room) at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.



U. S. Official

### The "Big Four" of the World's Peace Conference

The four leading spirits of the great



### Commission Appointed to Fix Responsibility for the War

This special commission was appointed by the President. The figure at the right of the table.

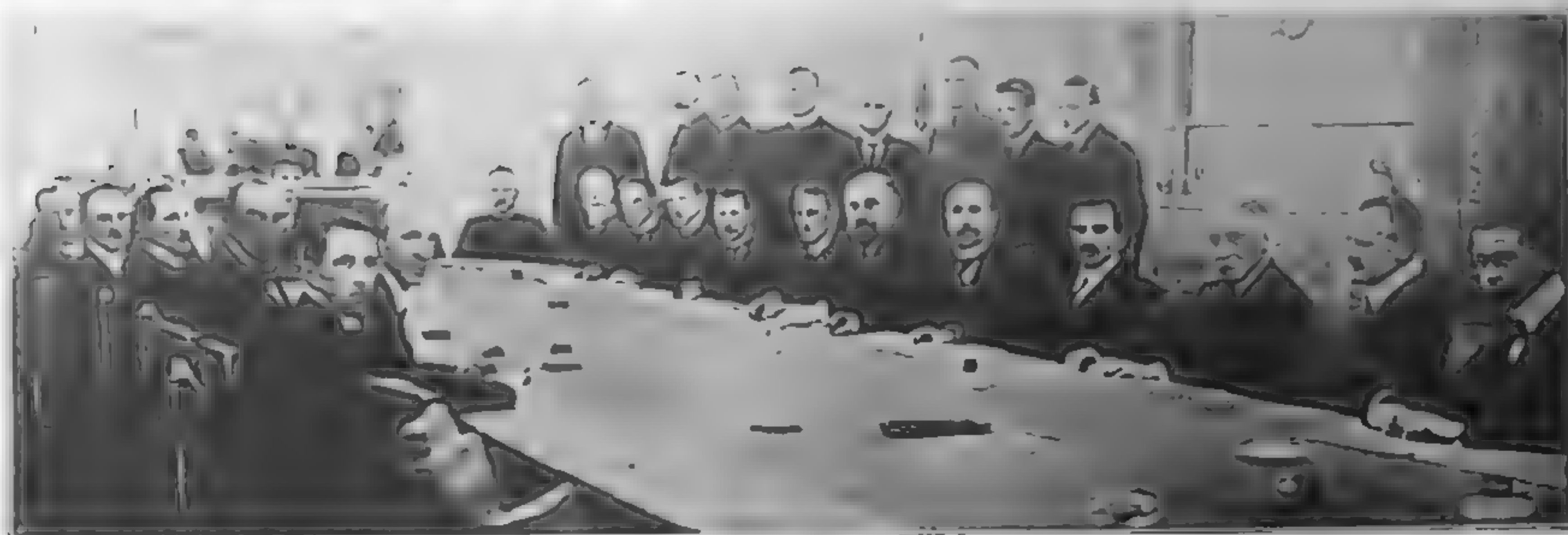




**Dr. Karl Renner**  
Head of the Austrian Peace  
Delegation.

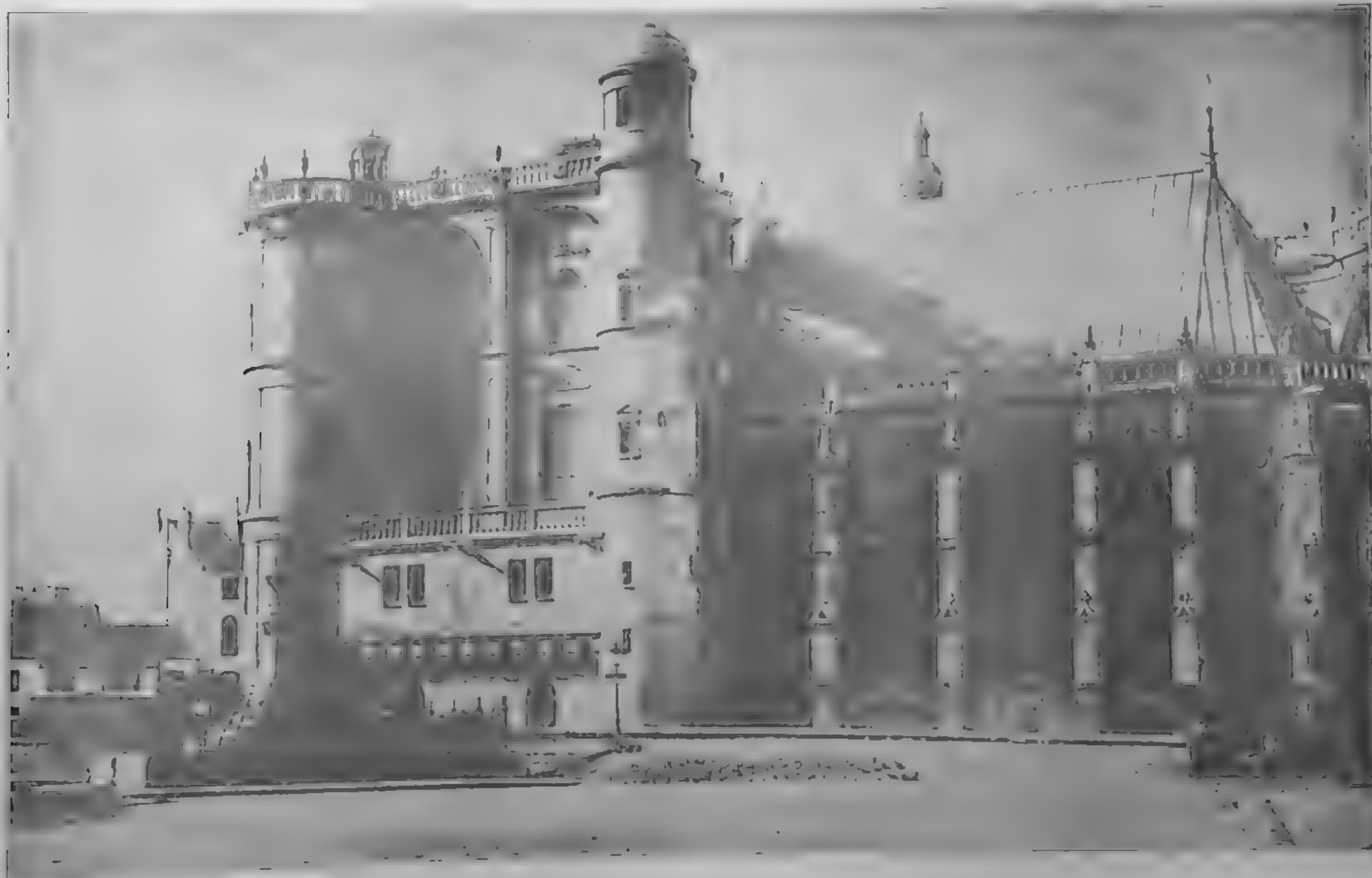


**Austrians' Residence while in France**  
where part of the Austrian delegation stayed while attending



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**Austrian Delegates at Conference in Vienna**  
Austrians holding a final session for discussion of plans before leaving for Paris and the Peace Conference.



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**Where Austro-Hungarian Delegates Received the Peace Treaty**  
The famous Chateau where the Peace Conference with the Austro-Hungarian delegates was held



**Residence of German Delegates in Paris**  
The hotel where the Germans lived during their stay in Paris.



**Where the Germans Conferred**  
The German delegates met here daily for conferences during the Peace Treaty sessions.



**The Vanquished Listening to the Victors' Terms**  
German peace delegates are here seen listening to speeches and considering the peace terms dictated by the Allies.

dictator of the world. Instead, the scene at Versailles on May 7th, 1919, was one of humiliation for the Central Powers. On this anniversary of the sinking of the Lusitania—1740 days after Der Tag came retribution, when the terms were handed the German delegation.

The spokesman for the German delegation was Count Ulrich Karl Christian von Brockdorff-Rantzau, a thorough Prussian in manner and feeling, despite his Danish descent. Coming under safe conduct of the Allies, the Germans were

comfortably housed but forced to keep within the limits of their assigned quarters. The German delegation, headed by Dr. Müller and Dr. F. P. von Winterfeldt, was housed in the Hotel d'Alsace, where the highest social and political circles were held. The Germans were not taken into the peace conference, which was held in the Grand Salon of the Palace of Versailles. The German delegation was not allowed to enter the conference grounds until the 15th of May, when they were received by the Allied representatives.

internationalized, Poland took over her place in the world. The German delegation was not allowed to enter the conference grounds until the 15th of May, when they were received by the Allied representatives. The German delegation was not allowed to enter the conference grounds until the 15th of May, when they were received by the Allied representatives.

Including the German delegation, the conference was attended by representatives of the Allied Powers. The German delegation was not allowed to enter the conference grounds until the 15th of May, when they were received by the Allied representatives.



**Germans at Versailles**  
Streets in Versailles were barricaded on account of some of the Germans getting to Paris.



**German Delegation to Peace Conference**





Bismarck Dictating Crushing Terms to Stricken France — 1890  
 To accept the terms that Chamberlain Bismarck so arrogantly dictated. It was the 11.



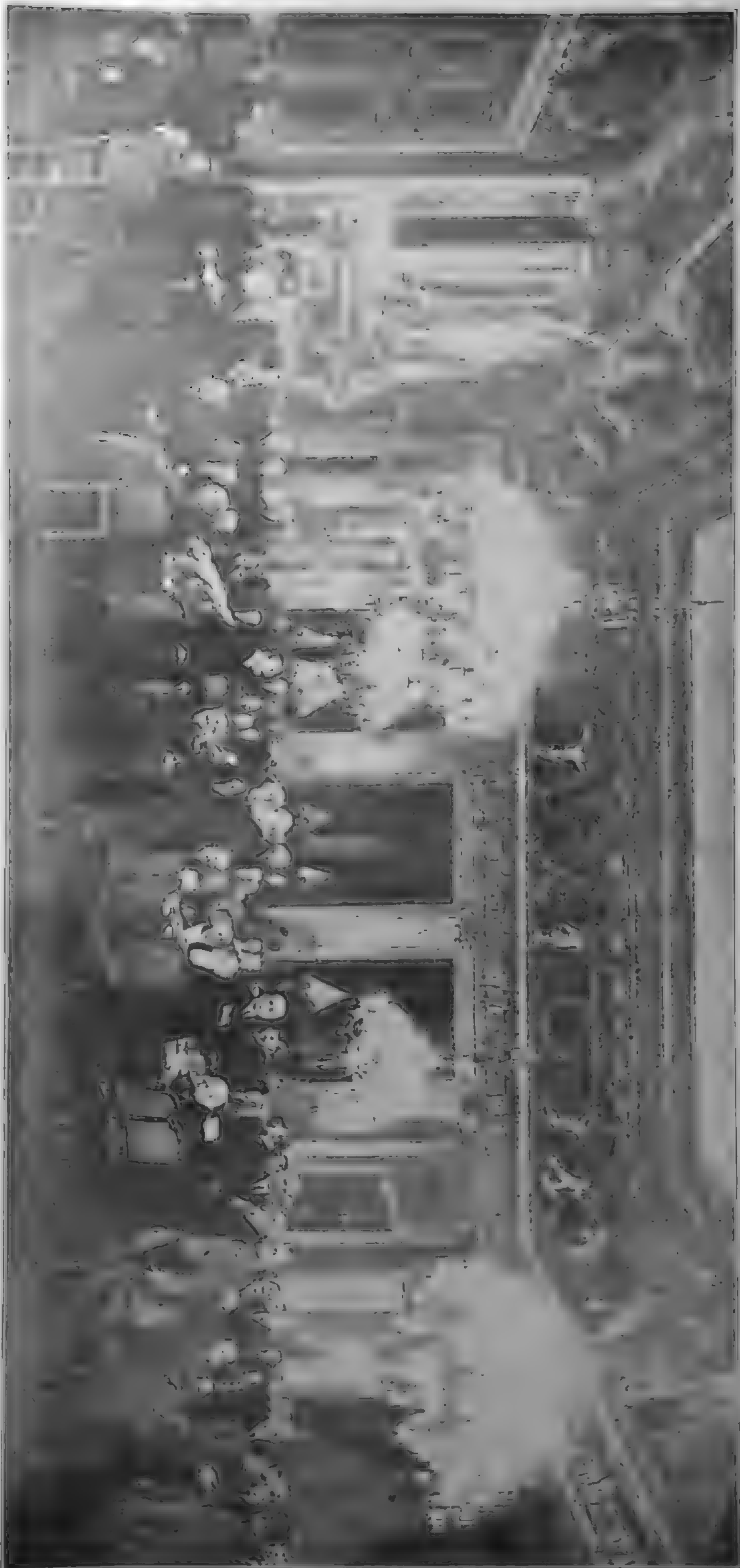
Clemenceau Reads the Allied Terms to German Envoys — 1919



— Cannon —

— The boys fired the first shot from a cannon outside of Versailles —

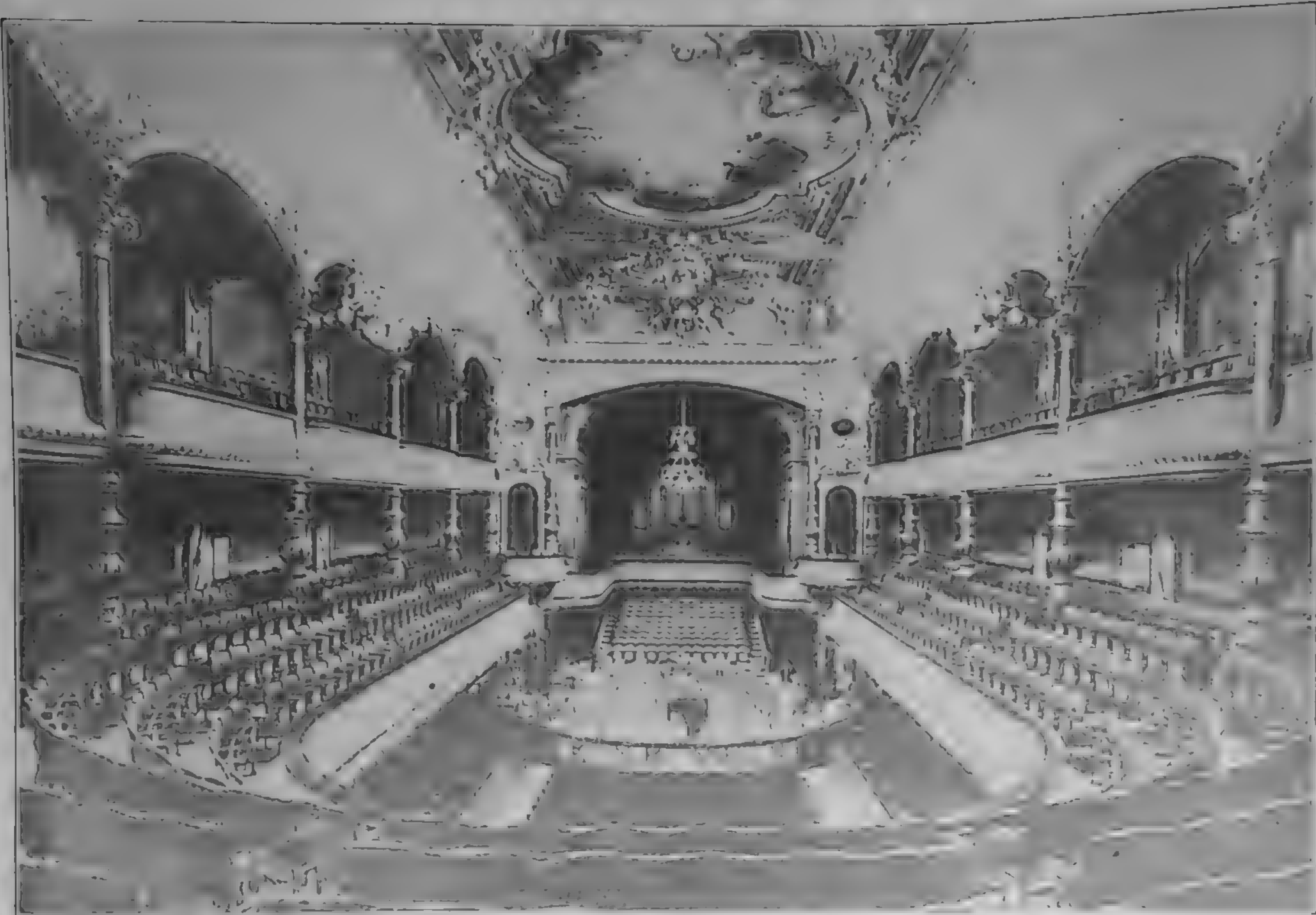




The Peace Conference in Paris where the Plenipotentiaries of the World Met



(1) 1. 37, Emor Fayval (Hed); 38, Trumbull (Ser); 39, Pachitch (Ser); 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.



W. N. L.

Beautiful Geneva—"The Capital of the World"

Victoria Hall, Geneva, Switzerland, in which will be held the conventions and la

Geneva, seat of the League of Nations, is one of the most beautiful little cities in Europe. Situated in the western end of Lake Geneva (Lac Lemman, as they call it), the little city is the gateway to the Swiss Alps and thence to Italy. Fast trains run direct to Paris and to the coast where connections with Channel boats are made. Lines direct into Germany also extend from Geneva.

The city itself, with its tall stucco-front buildings, asphalted streets and immaculate cleanliness, shines in the sunlight and stands out clear from the background of hilly woodlands. The lake, fed from melted ice that flows down the Alps, is always icy cold, and this helps the atmosphere and keeps the little city cool, even in the height of summer. All along the shore around the lake

are the... meetings after of the little st coast and take passengers to Geneva. The conferen Englishman a pecially suited

While t



C. N. P. S.

Seat of the League of Nations

Geneva has been selected by the Powers as the seat of the League





## DeLiaison: Firing Welcome Salute



### President Wilson Arriving in Boston

President and his party were welcomed enthusiastically in this country.



**Cabinet Greets President and Mrs. Wilson upon their Arrival**

President Wilson was given a great ovation when he returned to the United States from attending the Peace Conference.



O. I. S.

### Americans in Great Bastille Day Parade in Paris

Wounded poilus cheer the American division as it marches by in the Bastille Day parade. Every American who marched was over six feet tall.



I. F. G.

### U. S. Sailors Coming Through the Beautiful Arch of Triumph

Bastille Day in Paris was a marvelous day of





**United States Transport Bringing Home First Troops**

American troops, consisting wholly of men of the aviation corps.



U. & U.

**Greeting Our Returning Doughboys**

Welcome boats greeting a liner pulling into her pier with U. S. soldiers on board



I. F. S.

**Coming from Brest Loaded with Yanks**

Ohio doughboys sailed joyously for home on the transport Von Steuben.



**Late Arrivals of U. S. Troops are Given a Joyful Reception at Hoboken Pier**

I. & U.

The band is playing, the cheering is deafening, Red Cross workers waiting to distribute gifts to the soldiers, and the crowd is a sea of waving hands.



D. O. &amp; U.

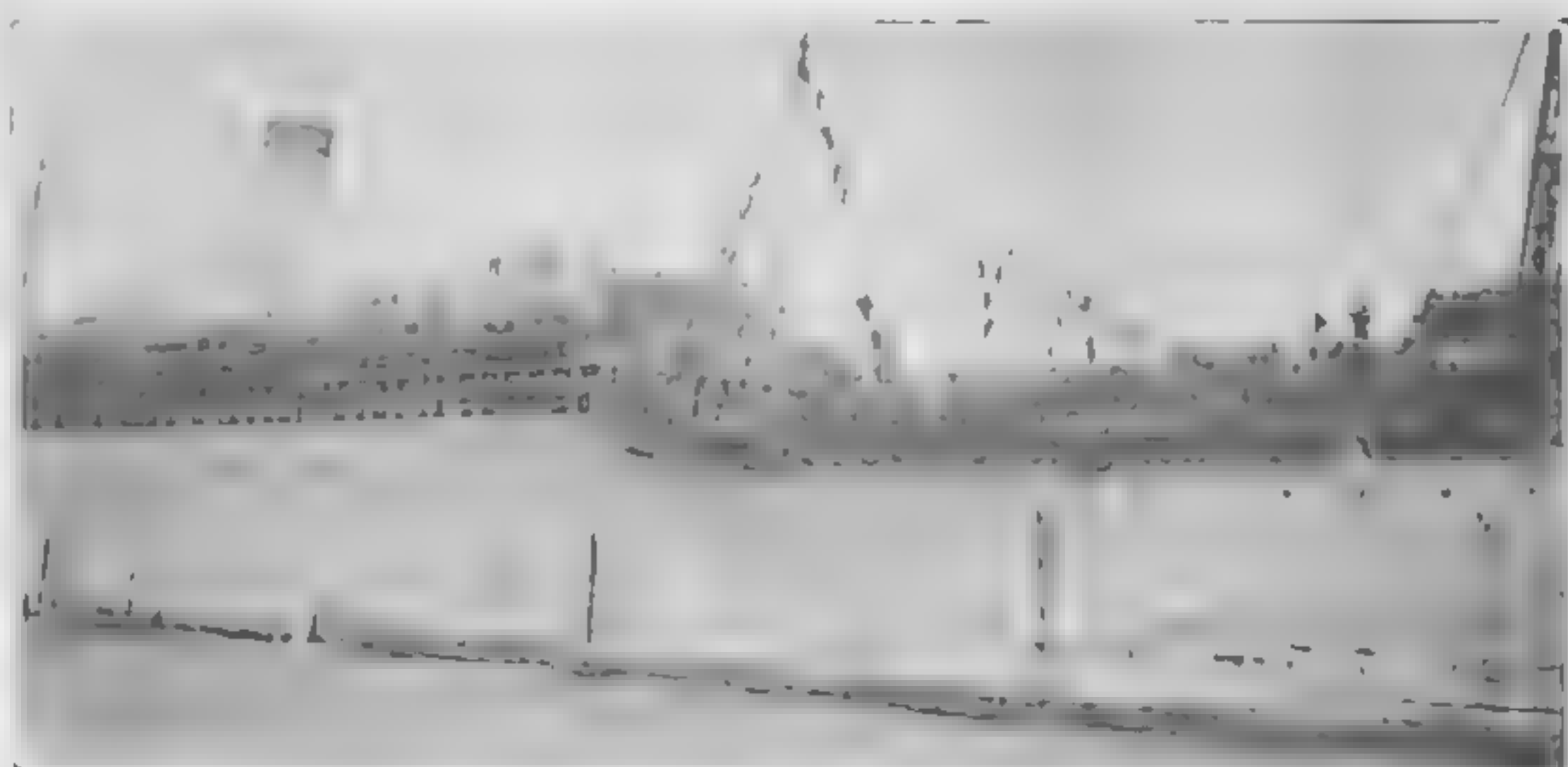
### They Cheered for Miss Liberty and for Home

These first returning Americans were received in New York harbor with a bedlam of screaming and waving of flags.

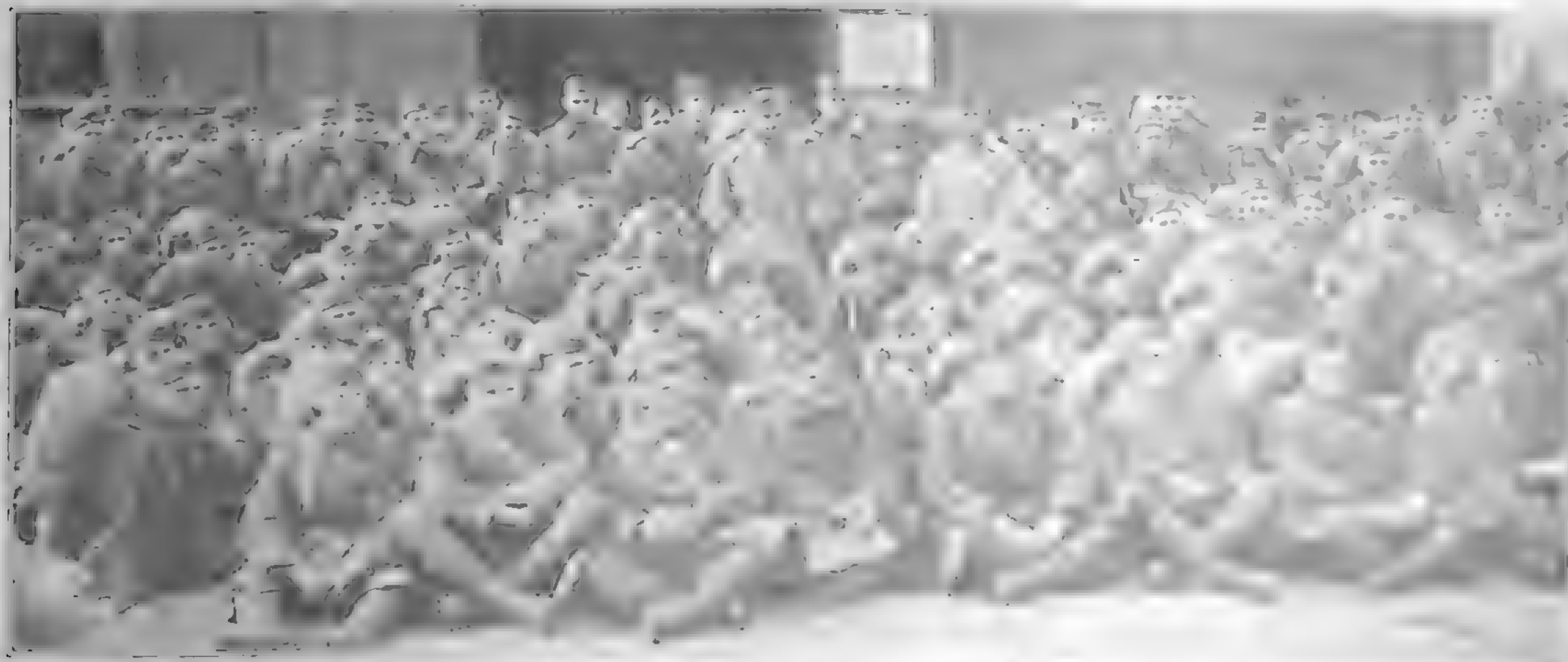


### Vanguard of Heroes Arrives in New York

Cheering loudly, these returned home again.



### Decks Crowded with Cheering Doughboys



### Crack Machine Gunners Back in N. Y. and Middle of 1918

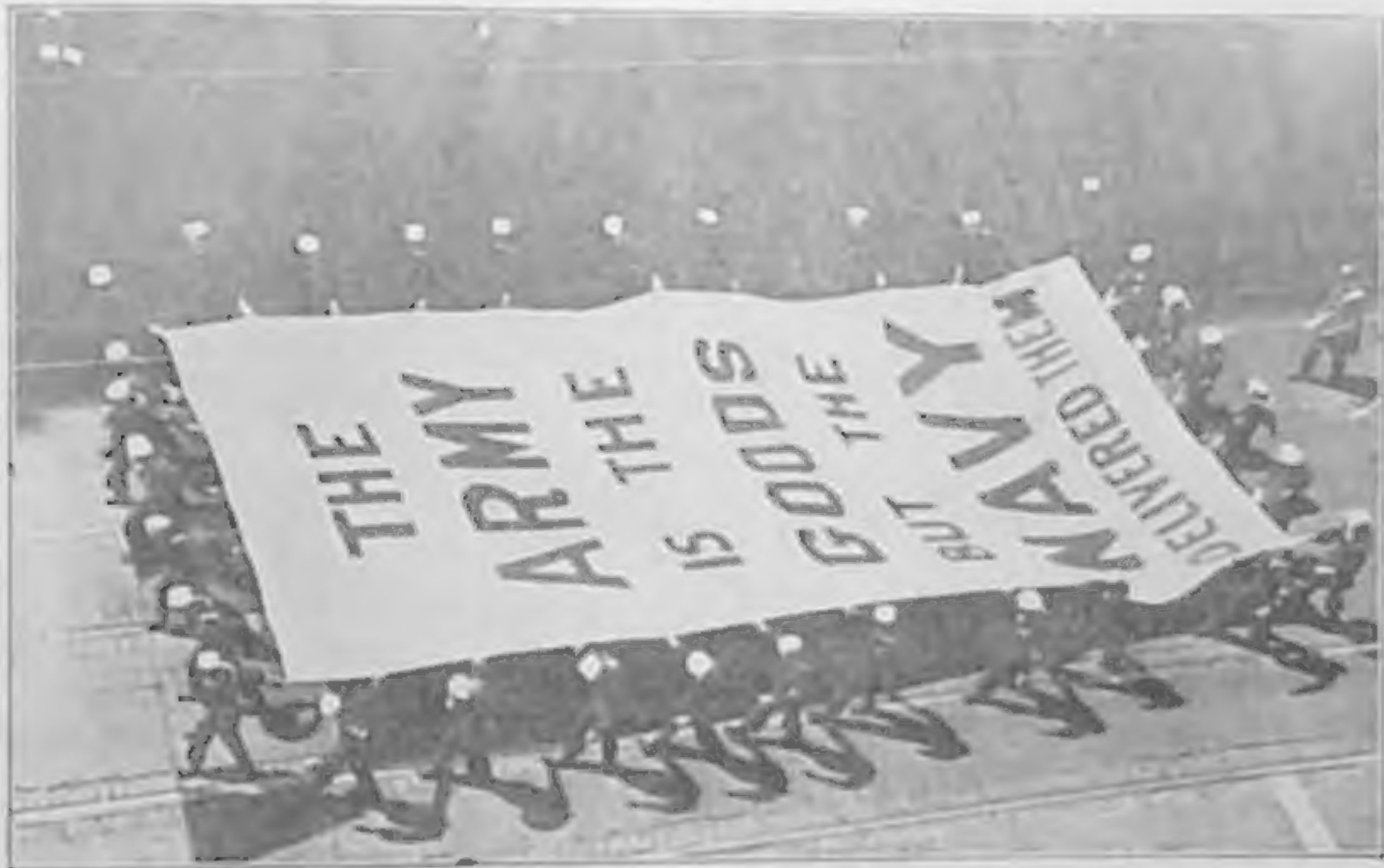




I. F. S.

### Millions Hail Our Heroes as they March along with Swinging Step

Khaki clad, brown, lean, erect, our boys swing along, with faces to the front, seemingly oblivious to the cheers and applause of the bystanders.



© U. &amp; U.

### Homage to Gallant Heroes of the Sea

A mighty parade held in honor of the boys of the navy and the marine corps, as a city's official tribute.



I. F. S.

### When Our Boys Came Marching Home

A parade in Washington that thrilled the hearts of many witnesses along beautiful Pennsylvania avenue.



© U. &amp; U.

### Heroes Pay Loving Honor to Heroes

Civil War and Spanish War veterans cheering our boy heroes of the World War.

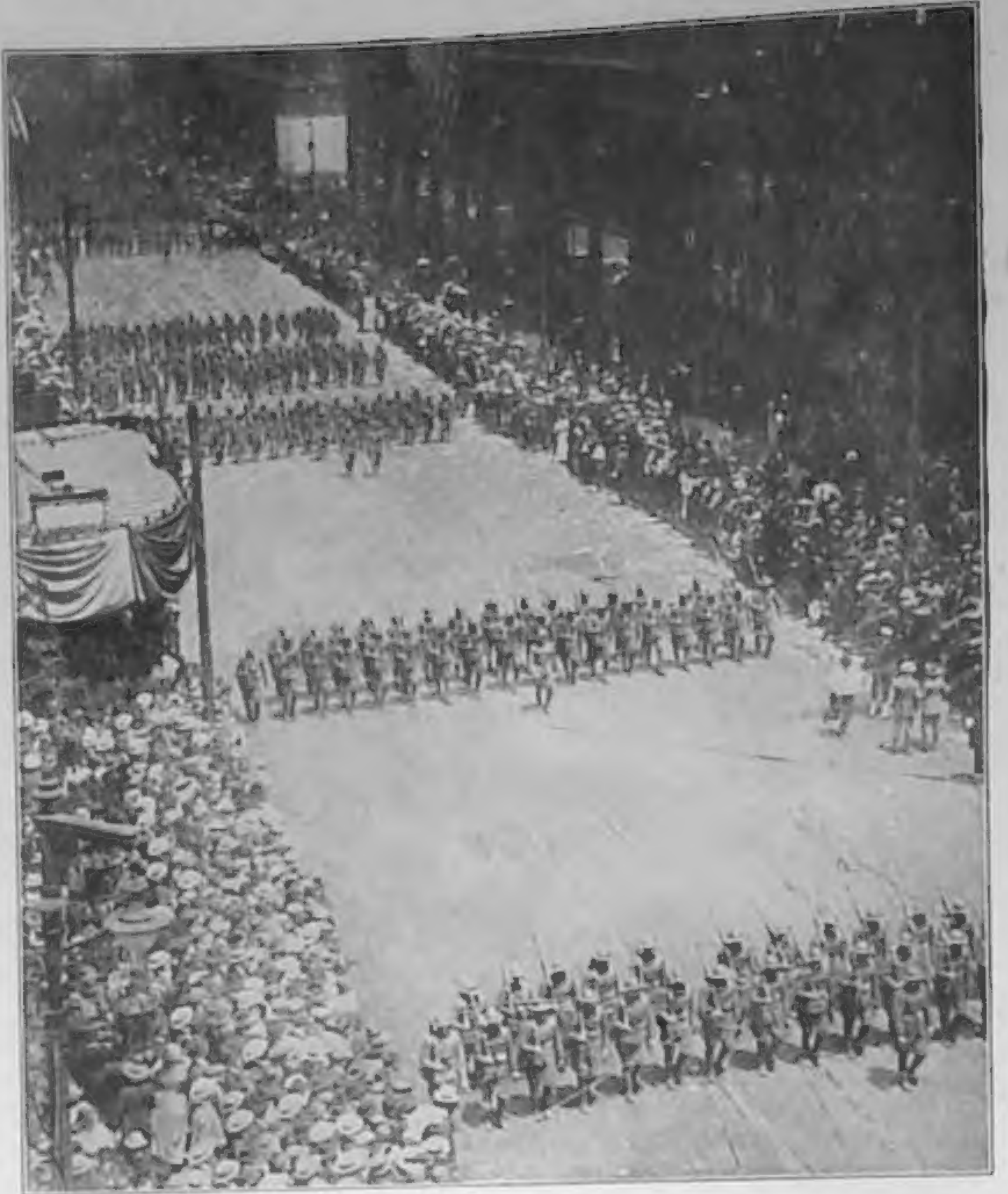




I. F. S.

### Flags to Greet the Yankees Back in U. S. A.

Flags are floating, confetti flying, and people cheering madly in welcome to the soldiers.



I. F. S.

### Straight Marching Rows of Khaki

They have come back to us, with their duty well done, their trust fulfilled most splendidly.

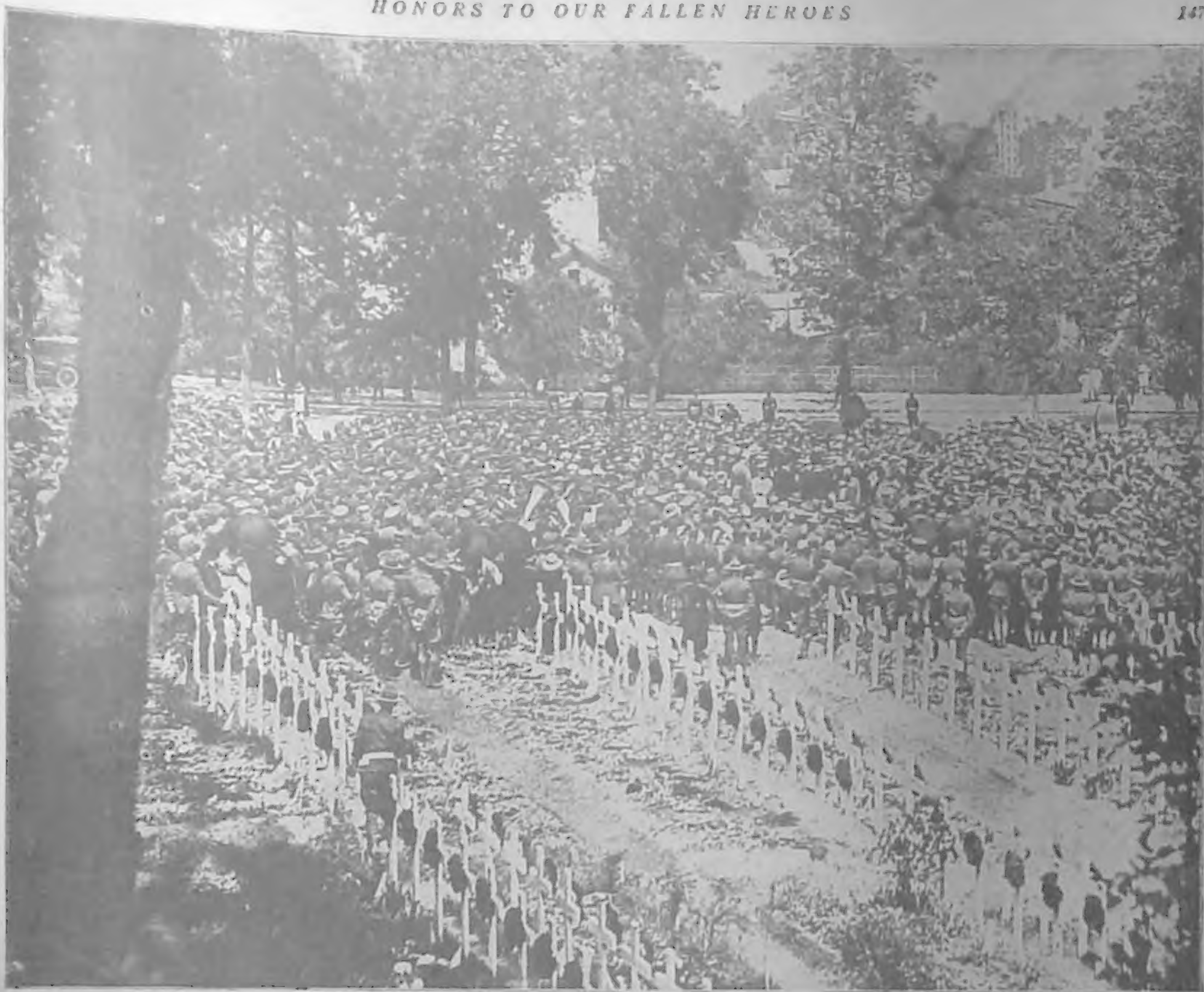


I. F. S.

### Wild Enthusiasm Breaking Loose When the Boys Returned

Every city in the United States outdid itself to welcome back our soldiers who had gone over so joyously, had fought so bravely and who were returning so victoriously.





C. L. S.

### Memorial Day Observed in France

American boys lie buried in Surisnes Cemetery near Paris. All honor was paid to them on Memorial Day when President Wilson decorated their graves and made an address.

#### In Memory of Their Bravery

America has won her place at the peace table through the sacrifice of thousands of her sons. The final casualty reports given out by the War Department early in August, 1919, gave the total battle deaths as 49,498, and the wounded as 205,690. For months, searchers have been hunting in hospitals, in little battlefield cemeteries and on the scarred areas of no man's land, until but 127 names remain on the list of those who are missing and of whom no trace can be found. When all reports are in we will probably find nearly 200,000 men who will bear the wounds of battle throughout their lives, and suffer under more or less disablement.

Many of those who died will be brought home but thousands of others will be left

in the little, well-kept French and Belgian cemeteries where their companions laid them to rest. We, who have passed through the war period without scathe, owe much to these men who laid down their lives for the liberty of the world. The women and children who must face life without the helping hand of husband and father, of son and brother, have given more than we can ever repay. And the words of Abraham Lincoln come back to us, those words he spoke so simply on the field of Gettysburg when dedicating the grounds consecrated to those who fell there. "It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the task remaining before us, that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause to which they gave the last full measure of devotion."



C. L. S.

### The English Decorating American Graves

Memorial Day was observed in England with fitting ceremonies at all cemeteries where our soldiers were buried.



U. S. Official—U. &amp; H.

### Army Nurses Lie in Far Off France

Army nurses' graves are always decorated by grateful hands.





FINIS

